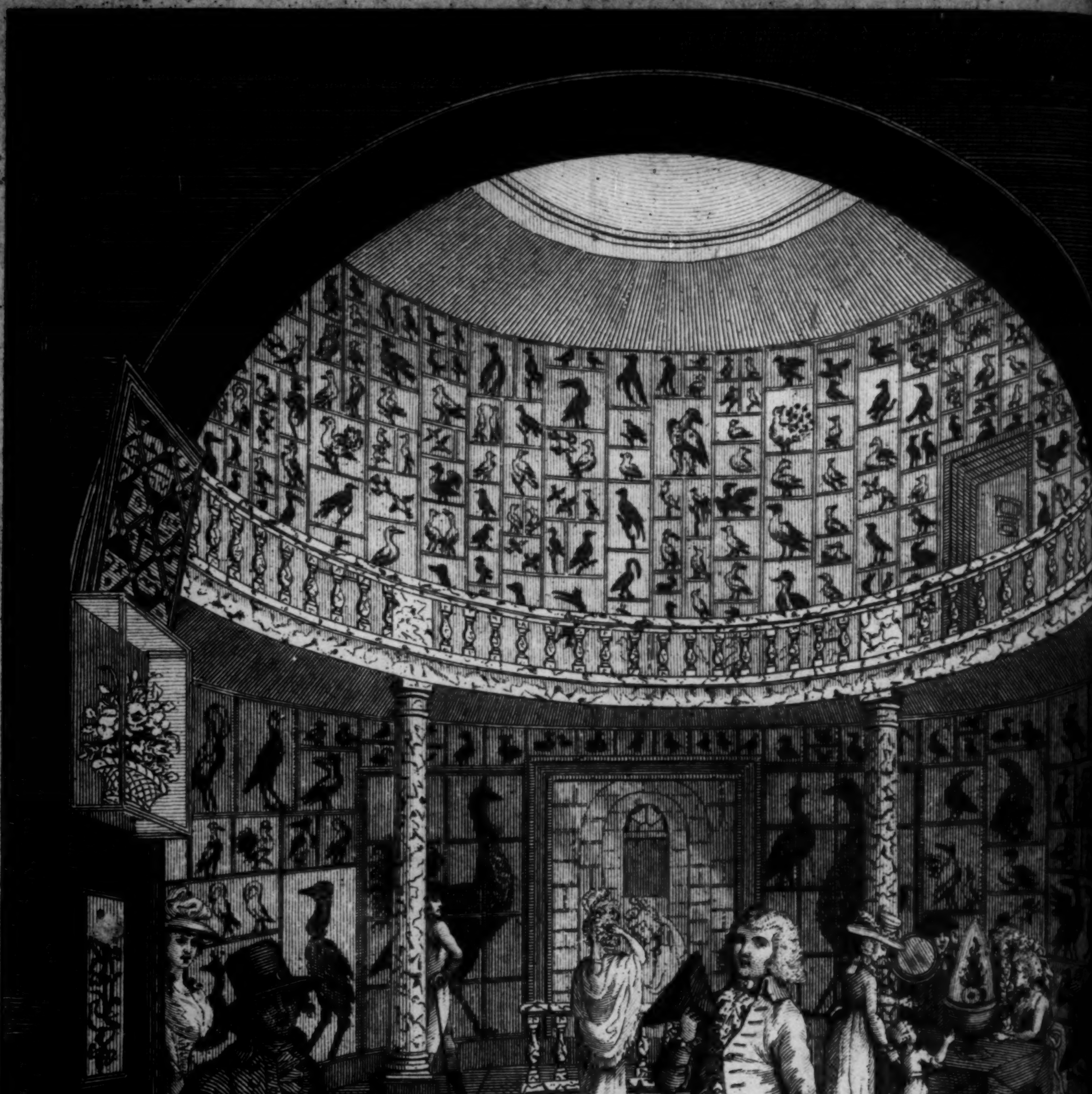
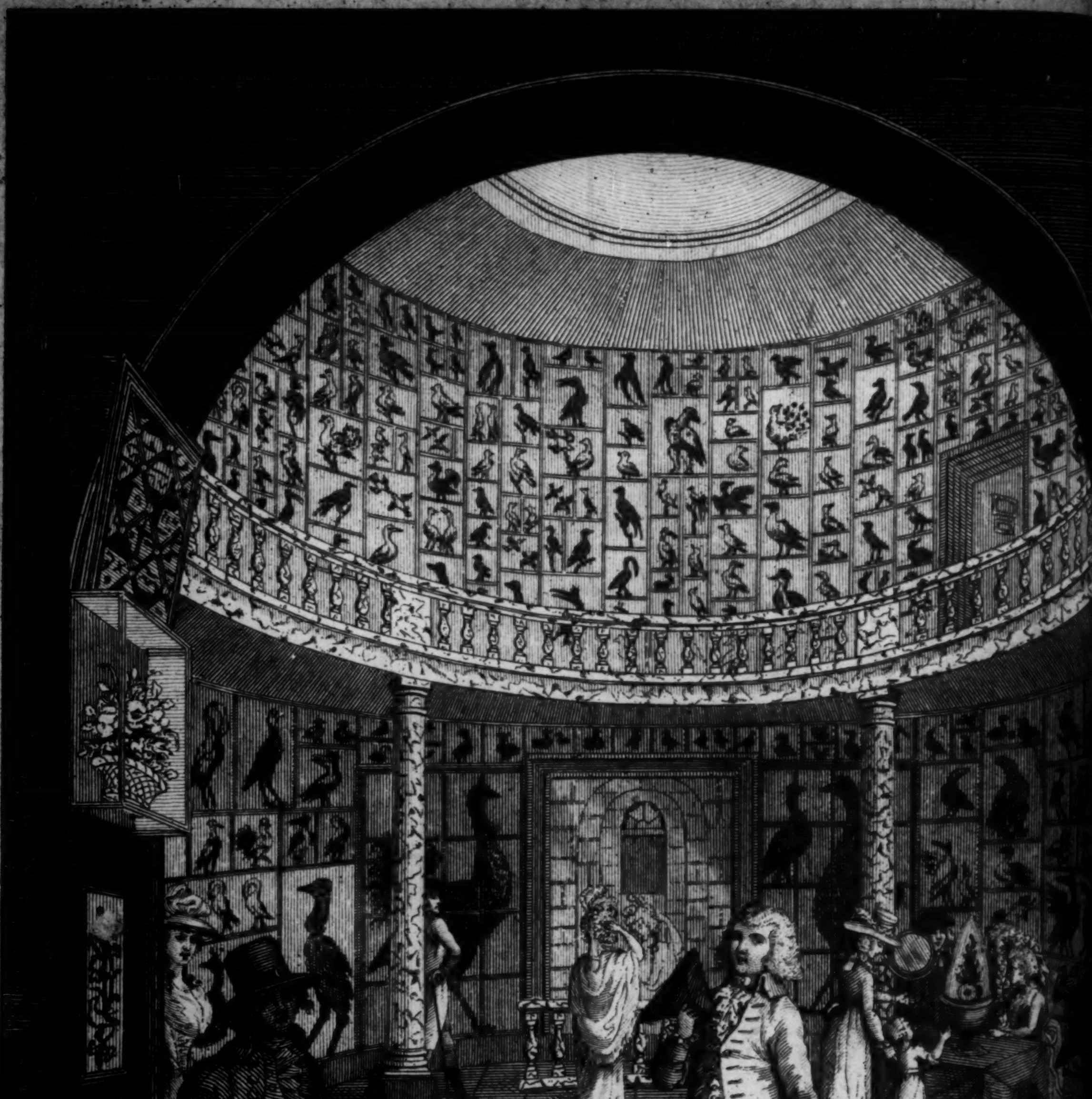


Miſs Stone & C Ryley del.



Miſs Stone & C Ryley del.

Catalogue. Subd. II.
4

A
COMPANION
TO THE
MUSEUM,

(Late Sir Ashton Lever's)

Removed to

Albion Street, the Surry End of Black Friars Bridge.

lyley inv. W. Skelton ſculp.

Whilſt Time is unveiling, Science is exploring Nature.

LONDON:
PRINTED IN THE YEAR M.DCC.XC.

PREFACE.

T is unneceſſary to make any other Apology for the Publication of this Work, than to mention, that many Perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Learning and Abilities, mirers of the Works of Nature, in its almoſt infinite Variety of Forms and Properties, thoſe curious Works of Art, which diſplay the inventive Genius as well of the un- red Indian, as of the more poliſhed European or Aſiatic, have repeatedly intimated r Wiſhes to ſee a conciſe Deſcription of the numerous and curious Contents of the VERIAN MUSEUM. — *In Compliance therewith, the preſent Proprietor has ght it incumbent on him to proceed in the forming a Catalogue of it; in which had made conſiderable Progreſs, and, when compleated, intended to have publiſhed whole together. But repeated and daily Applications made by Perſons who viſit* Muſeum *for a Catalogue, have induced him to publiſh the Firſt Part ſeparately, conſiderable Time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before the whole can be compleated. — Explanations of the various Articles of Natural Hiſtory have been given as as a Work of this Kind will admit of; and particular Attention has been paid ender it as generally uſeful as poſſible, by giving an Expoſition of the Scientific es and Terms.*

erſons viſiting the Muſeum *will be accommodated with the Uſe of this Catalogue ſt they are inſpecting the various Articles that may attract their Notice; and the quent Parts thereof, which will unavoidably exceed in Quantity what is con- d in this, will be compleated with all poſſible Speed.*

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A
COMPANION
TO THE
MUSEUM.

APARTMENT THE FIRST.

The HALL.

E ſhall firſt take notice of two columns or pillars of ſtone, of an hexangular form, which meet the eye as you enter the *Hall*, on which are theſe words :

GIANTS CAUSEY, — ***Ireland.***

y are part of a moſt wonderful production near Coleraine, in the county of Antrim, orth of Ireland, where there are many thouſands of ſuch pillars, or columns, an- nd contiguous, but not united, ſome of the columns having more, and others des or angles than theſe ſpecimens. The common people of the country ſup- m to be a work of art, and have a tradition, that they were placed in the order now ſeen, by the antient inhabitants of Ireland, who were of a gigantic ſize ; of the learned conjecture them to be of volcanic origin, whilſt others ſuppoſe them regular operation of nature, and the effect of chryſtallization.

e are many other ſimilar productions in different parts of Europe and elſewhere, e that can vie with this for vaſt extent, aſtoniſhing magnificence, and beautifully appearance.

Cauſeway is ſituated (as the late Mr. Whitehurſt mentions) " at the foot of a dous cliff, the elevation of which is not apparently leſs than five or ſix hundred erpendicular above the Atlantic Ocean ; and yet the whole cliff conſiſts of one maſs, compoſed (as he apprehends) of different ſtrata of lava, in conſequence one but many ſucceſſive eruptions."

The Hall contains four Glaſs Caſes.

GLASS CASE. I.

No. 1. A Gun, which burſt in the hand of Lord Grey's game-keeper, without
ceiving any hurt. — A remarkable circumſtance, conſidering how greatly
was ſhattered.

2. Brace of Highland Piſtols, iron ſtocks. — *N. B. All the others in the caſe, not*
are Britiſh, *and very antient.*

3. Five Guns, ſtocks curiouſly inlaid. — *Perſian, &c.*

4. Singular Gun, *Chineſe*, ornamented with ſilver ferrils; three others, ditto.

5. Air Gun.

6. Two Guns, which belonged to the late Edward Wortley Montague, Eſq;

7. Brace of Piſtols, which belonged to ditto.

8. Rifle-barrelled Gun, from *North America.* — *The dreſs of a Rifle-man is to*
in the Wardrobe Room.

9. Two Guns, antient, ſuppoſed to be *Old Engliſh.*

On the Sides of this Caſe.

1 A long Gun, and Reſt for ditto, by which General Wedderburne, (brother
Loughborough) was killed when reconnoitring a fort in the Eaſt Indies.
he received could not be accounted for until the fort was taken, and this
diſcovered, the diſtance being ſo great.

2. Magazine Gun. — A great curioſity, which being charged at the butt end,
ving a ſmall regulator, may be fired four times ſucceſſively in a few ſeconds.

3. Short Match-lock Gun.

4. Ditto.

Over this Caſe.

1. Remarkable large Braſs-barelled Blunderbuſs.

2. Brace of Piſtols, ſtocks finely inlaid, of great antiquity. — *Perſian.*

3. Powder Horns. — *African* and *Perſian.*

4. Eleven Gun Locks, of different ſorts, being ſuch as were invented ſoon
diſcovery of gunpowder.

GLASS CASE II.

Remarkable HORSE SHOES, *ſeveral of which exhibit great Ingenui*
Contrivance.

1. Was taken from the old caſtle of Oakingham, Berks, where it is the
every nobleman who paſſes that way the firſt time after ſucceding to his
preſent one to the lord of the manor.

ge Shoe, which belonged to a Dutch dray horſe.

e with rings, uſed for horſes accuſtomed to trip, to make them lift up their feet, are put on when they are turned to graſs.

o Shoes for coking, or to put on and take off, for froſting a horſe, without being new ſhod.

of Mooriſh Horſe-ſhoes, from *Tangiers* in *Africa*.

e with a Screw, to put on and take off occaſionally when a horſe has caſt his ſhoe.

o.

es made for a bad footed coach horſe, by means of which it travelled with eaſe London to Edinburgh and back again.

f and Shoe of a beautiful Sumpter mule, that belonged to the late Duke Cumberland, which, being ſhod by a ſmith in Germany, was lamed by his ing a nail into the frog of its foot, and which he was ſuppoſed to have done wil-, in order to deprive the Duke of the poſſeſſion of ſo beautiful an animal; the e being at that time in an enemy's country.

e of a Tuſcan mule.

vo antient Shoes, dug out of the earth ten feet deep, ſuppoſed to have lain ther ges, they being encruſted with a very thick ochry ſubſtance.

oe for a horſe that has had his ſole drawn.

ir of Shoes to prevent a horſe cutting.

oes for race horſes.

Bottom Shelf.

ght pieces of Iron from Talk on the Hill, Staffordſhire, being part of the tire and iron work of a waggon with gunpowder in it, which took fire, and blew up there.

piece of ditto, *outſide the caſe*.

the ſide of this caſe is a curious German Sword, upon the blade of which is en- ed, in very diſtinct characters, an intire calendar, or almanack, in the German age.

GLASS CASE III.

narkable Arrows. — *Bengal.*

ver of Barbed Arrows. — *Africa*.

l Arrow.

gant French modern Bow.

ican Bow.

ver for Arrows. — *N. America.*

unlabeled, are Bows and Arrows of various kinds and countries.

GLASS CASE IV.

ver of Arrows. — *Perſian*.

Ivory Knife on the outſide is uſed for fleaing the animal that has been ſhot.

2. Whiſtling Arrows from *China*, the heads of which are made of horn perforated holes, which, by cutting the air in their flight, cauſe a loud whiſtling ſound, wh their name. The ſame kind were formerly uſed in England, and ſhot from one fri camp to another, by way of ſignal.
3. Quiver, Sling, and Cap. — *Africa.*
4. Iron Arrow, which was found about 14 years ago in the field in which caſtle of Harwood in Yorkſhire ſtands. — Thoſe unlabeled are *Africa*, *China*, N *America*, *&c.*

On the Wainſcot to the left, as you enter the Hall, out of Caſes.

1. Singular Three-bladed Weapon, unknown, ſuppoſed to be *African.*
2. True Toledo.
3. Daggers of different kinds, chiefly *Perſian.*
4. Mooriſh Crieſt, with ornamented handle.
5. Two others.
6. Three Powder Horns. — *American,* finely carved by the Indians, with maps and devices.
7. Two Ivory Inſtruments, or Beaters, which are ſtruck againſt a kind of drum. are uſed in China in proclaiming or giving notice to the public, and anſwer the purpoſe as a bell with our bellman or common cryer.
8. Italian Stilletto.
9. Highland Baſket-hilted Sword.
10. Belt. — *African.*
11. Pair of Spurs, and three Bridles. — *Barbary.*
12. Barbary or Morocco ſtirrups.
13. Italian Spurs for Race-horſes, in order to make them run without riders. ſpurs are fixed to the ſides of the horſes by ſome glutinous ſubſtance. Tho labeled are different curious weapons, as toledos, hangers, ſcimetars, daggers, a and modern.
14. Lady's Riding Stirrup for a ſide-ſaddle.
15. Two Scotch Dirks.
16. Flaming Sword.

On the Wainſcot near the Fire-place.

1. Real Tomohawk and Tobacco-pipe in one.
2. Truncheon or Sceptre, of great antiquity. It was taken up from the bott the Thames. The Fiſhmongers company in London are ſaid to have one of the kind, which they uſe as a mace.
3. Two Old Engliſh Battle-axes.
4. Three Mooriſh Crieſts.

Two American war weapons.

Two-handed Sword, which belonged to an antient corporation.

A. Sword and Piſtol in one.

Scimetar, *Turkiſh*, with real Damaſcus blade.

A. Tomohawk with a Saw, of the lateſt conſtruction made in England — Thoſe nlabeled are curious weapons of different denominations, and various countries.

Gilt Spurs, reſembling thoſe worn by the Knights of the Bath.

Gambado Spurs.

Pair of Sir Aſhton Lever's own Hunting Spurs. — all the other ſpurs are antient; me of which were worn in Charles the Firſt's time.

Part of an antient Shield.

Sword. — *Perſian.*

Skeleton Head of Hippopotamus, or River Horſe, ſuppoſed by the learned to be the hemoth mentioned in the Book of Job.

Skeleton Head of an Elephant, which, when living, belonged to her preſent Majeſty. — *cimens of the abovementioned Animals may be ſeen in the* Quadruped Room.

Spontoon. — *Perſian.*

Pike, which belonged to the Great Mogul's guards.

Stake, which was driven down in the Thames fifty-five years before Chriſt, by the tons, to obſtruct the progreſs of Julius Cæſar upon his invaſion of Britain.

Cubic Chriſtallization of Salt, from the ſalt works, *Cheſhire.*

Specimen of Penmanſhip, by Mr. Tomkins.

Skeleton Turtle.

avourite Dog, of a particular friend of Sir Aſhton Lever's.

APARTMENT II.

eing the Arched Paſſage leading from the Hall *to the* Sandwich Room.

e Sides of this paſſage are covered with ſpecimens of painted or chequered cloth, m the *Sandwich Iſlands.*

der which are placed five Flaxen Mantles, from *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*, ed A.) ornamented with a deep fringe. This kind of garment paſſes under the left nd ties over the right ſhoulder, by which means both arms are left at freedom.

o from *New Zealand*, (marked B.) in an unfiniſhed ſtate.

ſe different Mantles are made by people to whom the uſe of a loom is totally un-, and who live at a vaſt diſtance from each other; nothwithſtanding which, there is t a ſimilitude in the workmanſhip, that, on comparing them together, and conſider-ow improbable it is that the latter ſhould, ever have been peopled by the former, it ly excides the idea, that invention is not peculiar to any nation or climate.

theſe Garments are hung the following curious articles from *New Caledonia*, *ealand*, the *Friendly Iſlands*, *Otaheite*, *Sandwich Iſlands*, *&c. &c.*

1. War Clubs. — *New Caledonia.*
2. Short Bludgeons, called Patapattoos, of bone, ſtone, and wood, which are worn the New Zealanders, in like manner as daggers are worn by ſome Aſiatics and Eu peans in their Girdles. — *Otaheite* and *New Zealand.*
   Paddles. — *New Zealand.* Two of theſe are ornamented with carving, and circ pieces of the beautiful pearly ſhell called the Iris Ear.
3. Long War Clubs, and other war weapons. — *Friendly Iſlands.* The greater part of th are made of a wood almoſt equal in hardneſs to the Brazilian, and ſuperior in be to mahogany; and when it is remembred iron and ſteel were wholly unknown to th people, few ſpecimens for laborious and ſkilful workmanſhip can vie with them. The carving, though with no better inſtrument than a ſhell, a ſhark's tooth, or a by dint of induſtry and ingenuity is perfectly uniform in pattern, and highly ornamenta
4. Paddles and Spear-headed Battle Axes. — *Nootka,* or *King George's Sound.*
   Small ditto for Boys.
5. Adzes, and ſhort Clubs. — *Otaheite* and *Friendly Iſlands.*
6. Pagees; ſhort ſtaves, in the form of ſmall paddles, uſed in warlike exerciſes or ces. — *Friendly Iſlands.*
7. Two Heads of Spears, made of bone; *for the manner in which they are fixed, ſee on the arch entering the* Saloon. — *Nootka.*

APARTMENT III.

Sandwich Room.

Thus called from containing principally the admirable and curious articles collecte Captain *Cook*, in his third and unhappily laſt voyage; for at *Owhyhee*, one of the *wich Iſlands,* [†] he was cut off by thoſe perſons who had before treated him a reſpect approaching to adoration.

On entering this Apartment, the firſt thing that meets the eye is the following Inſcri

"TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF CAPTAIN COOK."

Being the ſame Inſcription that the public have ſeen at *Leiceſter-houſe.*

This Room contains ten mahogany Glaſs-caſes, ſix of which, marked with the bers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are furniſhed with miſcellaneous articles; in the other four,

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[*] *To give an idea of the ſmall eſtimation in which the people of the* Friendly Iſlands *weapons, when compared with inſtruments made of iron, a ſubſtance which they admired for its novelty than its utility; it may be obſerved, that the Club marked* (†) *one of the rious form, and highly finiſhed, was purchaſed by Mr.* Samwell, *late ſurgeon of the* Diſc *for two hatchets from one of the chiefs of* Tongataboo, *one of the* Friendly Iſlands.

[†] *The iſlands thus called were ſo named in honour of Lord* Sandwich, *who, at the time being diſcovered, was firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and the particular patron of Captain*

A, B, C, and D, are arranged the beautiful Feathered Cloaks, and various other pro- ions, chiefly of the ſame ſingular and elegant materials. *

GLASS CASE I.

Top Shelf.

oden Can (marked No. 1.) faſtened in a ſingular manner with thongs of the ſinews f ſome animal, and wooden pegs round the bottom. Two other Cans, or Veſſels, (mar- ed 2. and 3.) of wood alſo, faſtened with ſome vegetable ſubſtance, inſtead of the ſinews f beaſts, and without wooden pegs.

Houſehold Utenſils, made of a horny or bone-like ſubſtance, all from *King George's Sound*, nd along the Coaſt.

. Model of a Sledge, in bone.

. Models in bone, or ivory, unknown, from *Tſhukutſki.*

Quiver for Arrows, and Bone Bracer to ditto, from *Tſhukutſki Noſs*, on the North-eaſt art of Aſia ; a work of great curioſity, ornamented with porcupine quills, ſquirrel ſkin, mine, &c. We are informed this is the only ſpecimen of the kind brought to Europe.

. Curious Cap, from the ſame place.

The Skin of a Sea Otter, from the *South, Seas*, being one of thoſe collected by apt. *Cook*, on his laſt voyage. — This is one of the ſtaple commodities of *King George's ound.* The fur is remarkable for its delicate ſoftneſs, and the ſkins are in ſuch high teem in China, that the prime ones have produced there at the rate of twenty pounds erling each, and upwards. — *This Animal may be ſeen in the* Quadruped Room.

Shelf II.

. Pouch, from *Prince William's Sound.* The ornamental part of ſome of theſe, Capt. *ook* affirms, may be put in competition with the moſt delicate manufactures found in y part of the known world. This curious work is performed by means of exceeding e needles, made of fiſh bones.

Gloves and Glove Bands, from the ſame place, and of curious workmanſhip.

Two Bracelets, ornamented on the outſide with the pipes or tubular ſhells of Den- lia, a ſpecies of ſea worms, and reſembling bugles. The inſide is of a horny ſub- nce, but of what animal not known.

. A ſingle ditto, which, beſides the above ornaments, is interſperſed with copper.

. An ornament of copper. — From whence procured by the natives of *Prince William's und*, is unknown.

It muſt undoubtedly afford ſatisfaction to the public, to ſee ſeveral of the identical articles h were once the property of the celebrated Captain Cook, *and two of which he wore on articular public occaſion at Owhyhee, as deſcribed in Page of this Catalogue ; the ing of ſuch objects cannot fail to excite a melancholy pleaſure, while we reflect on his emi- abilities, and his unhabby fate.*

9. Necklace,

9. Necklace, made of the ſame bugle-like ſubſtance as that above mentioned.

10. Spoons of horn, or bone, one of which is ornamented with carving of birds on handle; all from *Prince William's Sound.*

11. Figure made of bone, or ivory, (from ſame Place,) with Noſe and Lip Ornamen to ſhew the manner in which the natives of that place decorate, or rather deform, human countenance. The under lip and noſtrils are cut to hang theſe ornamen through; and ſo extraordinary was the appearance of theſe people, that one of Ca *Cook's* ſeamen, on the firſt view of them, cried out they had two mouths. — The dr of this figure reſembles one of the common frocks, and is uſually the ſkin of the ſea ter, and worn with the hairy ſide outwards, with a hole juſt ſufficient to admit head. — *See Cook's Laſt Voyage* vol. 2, p. 367.

12. Various ſpecimens of the Lip Ornaments, to ſome of which beads are uſually h

13. Head Ornament of Feathers and Beads, from the ſame place.

14. Two inſtruments in wood, uſe unknown.

15. Hoods, made of a very fine ſquirrel ſkin. — *Cook's River.*

16. Pair of Gloves, ornamented with porcupine quills. — *Prince William's Sound.*

Shelf III.

17. Girdles, or Waiſt Ornaments, made of curious ſquirrel ſkin. — *Cook's River.*

18. Boots.
19. A Pouch.
20. Cuffs.
21. Snares for Catching Birds. } *Kamtſchatka.*
22. Garters, curiouſly ornamented.
23. Ditto, to one of which the jaw and teeth of ſome quadruped appends.

Bottom Shelf.

24. One of the common cloſe Frocks or Dreſſes, made of leather, ornamented with taſſ or fringe, and narrow thongs, worn by the inhabitants of *Cook's River.*

25. Another Frock, or Jacket, made of the inteſtines of a whale, prepared ſo ſkilfully almoſt to reſemble our goldbeater's ſkin. It is to be worn when it rains, and is m to draw tight round the neck. Its ſleeves reach as low as the wriſts, round which th are tied with a ſtring; and its ſkirts, when they are in their canoes, are drawn over rim of the hole in which they ſit, ſo that no water can enter the canoe. At the ſa time it keeps the men entirely dry upward; for no water can penetrate through it, more than thro' a bladder. It muſt be kept continually moiſt, or wet, otherwiſe it is to crack or break. — This may properly be called a Foul-weather Frock. — T ſeams of theſe frocks are ſo contrived as to exclude the paſſage of water. Our ſ men made ſeveral attempts to imitate them, but without effect.

GLASS CASE II.

Top Shelf.

High Truncated Conic Caps, or Hats, worn by the natives of *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*; on ſome of which the proceſs of their whale fiſhery is wrought. — This, ſays Capt. *Cook*, though rudely executed, ſerves to ſhew, that tho' there be no appearance f the knowledge of letters amongſt them, they have ſome notion of repreſenting ctions in a laſting way, independent of what may be recorded in their ſongs and traditions. — They are worn by both ſexes, without diſtinction. Others, of a different orm but painted.

War Bludgeons, of bone, ſomewhat like the Patapattoos of *New Zealand*, which are ſeen in the *Arched Paſſage*.

Shelf II.

ks of different kinds, ſome of them reſembling the human face; others the heads of irds, ſea and land animals, &c. Thoſe marked No. 1, and 2, are ſaid to be hung up in ouſes, in memory of a dead friend.

The others are worn by dancers, and on various occaſions.*

Theſe Maſks, or Vizors, are called by Capt. Cook, *vol. 2, p. 306 and 307 of his Laſt Voyage, Monſtrous Decorations. Some of theſe reſemble human faces, furniſhed with hair, beards, and ye-brows; others, the heads of birds, and many the heads of land and ſea animals. In general they much exceed the natural ſize, and are painted, and often ſtrewed with pieces of the Foliaceous Mica, which makes them glitter, and ſerves to augment the enormous deformity. Whether they uſe theſe extravagant maſquerade ornaments on any particular religious occaſion diverſion, or whether they are put on to intimidate their enemies when they go to battle, or decoys when they go to hunt animals, is uncertain." — [However, in a ſubſequent part of work he ſays,] — "They ſometimes decoy animals by covering themſelves with a ſkin, and nning about upon all-fours, which they do very nimbly, as appeared from the ſpecimens of ill exhibited by them, making a kind of noiſe or howl at the ſame time; and on theſe occaſions maſks or carved heads, as well as the real heads of the different animals, are put on. may be concluded, ſays he, that if travellers or voyagers, in an ignorant and credulous age, hen many unnatural or marvellous things were ſuppoſed to exiſt, had ſeen a number of people corated in this manner, without being able to approach ſo near as to be undeceived, they would adily have believed, and in their relations would have attempted to make others believe, at there exiſted a race of beings partaking of the nature of man and beaſt." A reflection preſents the admirers of Herodotus in particular with an excellent apology for ſome of his erful tales of this ſort.*

4. The figure of a White Bear, rudely carved by the natives of *Nootka* in ivory or bone.
5. Four figures, one of which is a Boar's Head, carved in horn or bone, ſuppoſed to ornaments.
6. Other Ornaments of bone.
7. Two ſmall Bags, one containing foliaceous mica, and the other a ſoft green ſtone or eart which are uſed for painting the face of the wooden maſks, or vizors; and the ſtick f laying it on, uſed by the inhabitants of *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*.

Shelf III.

1. Dancing Rattles, made of wood, horn, &c.
1. A. Small Whiſtle, or Call, uſed by the inhabitants of *Nootka* *
2. An Eel Spear.
3. Tools, or inſtruments, to be uſed like chiſſels or planes; two of them have iron fi to them, but whether obtained by immediate traffic themſelves, [meaning the inha tants of *King George's Sound*] or thro' their connexion with other tribes on the contine is, as Capt. *Cook* obſerves, unknown.
4. Models of Birds.
5. Model of a ſmall Canoe, with two oars. This is the more remarkable for its bei made on the ſame plan as thoſe of the *Eſquimaux* Indians. This model was made one of our officers.

Bottom Shelf.

1. Models of Canoes of various kinds.
2. Harpoon Line and Barb, uſed in catching fiſh, and which Capt. *Cook* admired for ingenuity of the contrivance in ſeveral reſpects, and particularly for its being ſtreng ened by ſinews within the line.

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* "*The only inſtruments of muſic (if ſuch they may be called) ſays Capt.* Cook, *vol.* 2, " 311 *of his laſt voyage, which I ſaw amongſt them were a Rattle, and a ſmall Whiſtle,* " *an inch long, incapable of any variation from having but one hole. They uſe the Rattle,* " *they ſing; but upon what occaſions they uſe the whiſtle I know not, unleſs it be when they* " *themſelves like particular animals, and endeavour to imitate their howl or cry. I once ſa* " *of them dreſſed in a wolf's ſkin, with the head* † *over his own, and imitating that anim* " *making a ſqueaking noiſe with one of theſe whiſtles, which he had in his mouth. The R* " *are for the moſt part made in the ſhape of a bird, with a few pebbles in the belly, an* " *tail is the handle.*" *He ſays elſewhere, that rattles are uſed in their muſical entertain* " *and when they addreſs ſtrangers, &c.* " *Capt.* Cook *was ſo much annoyed by the* No. 6, *made of horn, and carved, that he purchaſed it of the owner in order to get rid* *exceſſive noiſe.*

† *The wolf's head in this caſe is that which Capt.* Cook *deſcribes in the above Note.*

3. B

Bowl, or Diſh, ornamented with the teeth of ſeals.

Box faſtened with thongs.

Another Bowl.

The whole contents of this Caſe were brought from ***King George's Sound.***

GLASS CASE III.

Top Shelf.

veral beautiful ſpecimens of Matting, from *Sandwich Iſlands.* — Theſe are made of the leaves of the Pandanus, by the inhabitants of thoſe *Iſlands,* in which article of manufacture, Capt. *King* affirms, whether we regard ſtrength, fineneſs, or beauty, they certainly excel the whole world.

Large Gourd, made uſe of to put proviſions, or fiſhing tackle, &c. in. — Gourd ſhells conſtitute a large part of the houſhold utenſils among the Sandwich iſlanders; ſome of them grow to ſo enormous a ſize, that they are capable of containing from ten to twelve gallons.

Vegetable Bottle. This is another ſpecies of Gourd. The deſcription of theſe vegeable productions given by Capt. *King,* is as follows: " The gourd is applied to all man-
" ner of domeſtic uſes, and the Sandwich iſlanders, in order the better to fit them to
" their reſpective uſes, have the ingenuity to give them different forms, by tying them
" with bandages during their early growth." Thus ſome are of a longitudinal form, to old fiſhing tackle; ſome round, to hold proviſions; and others are in the ſhape of a ottle, to hold water, &c. They have alſo a method of ſcoring them with a heated inrument, ſo as to give them the appearance of being painted in a variety of neat and legant deſigns. Vol. 3, p. 151, *Laſt Voyage.*

Shelf II.

Fans of Wicker-work; they are neatly formed with ſmall cords of hair and fibres of the ocoa-nut.

Two gourds, uſed to put ſmall repaſts in.

A. Cocoa-nut, containing bird-lime made uſe of to catch particular birds. After ey are caught, the natives pluck out their moſt beautiful feathers,* and then give em their liberty again, making uſe of theſe feathers in their various ornaments and eſſes, ſuch as cloaks, helmets, necklaces, wreaths, &c. elegant ſpecimens of which ay be ſeen in the caſes A. B. C. and D. in this room.

ouſhold Utenſils; among which is a remarkable cup with ſupporters, and a ladle ornaented at the handle with a human figure in a ſupplicating poſture. The above are all rmed out of ſolid pieces of wood.

eautiful Box, or Baſket. —

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* *Specimens of theſe birds may be ſeen in the Gallery.*

Shelf III.

1. Vegetable bottles. — *See deſcription, Top Shelf.*
2. Friendly Bowl, for drinking the liquor called *Ava,* * made from the root of an
toxicating kind of pepper, by maſticating or chewing, &c.
3. Singular War Weapon.
4. Two cups, made of the cocoa-nut.
5. Double Cup, uſe unknown. — All the above articles in this caſe, *Sandwich Iſlands.*

Bottom Shelf.

1. Singular and formidable War Weapons, made uſe of by the inhabitants of *Nootka,*
King George's Sound. This is the tomohawk of theſe people, and is called by them
weeſh. — This formidable weapon conſiſts of ſtone, 6 or 8 inches long, pointed at

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* *Capt.* King, *vol.* 3. *p.* 161, *ſays,* " *Amongſt their religious ceremonies may be reckoned*
" *prayers and offerings made by the prieſts before their meals. Whilſt the Ava is chewing,*
" *which they always drink before they begin their repaſt, the perſon of the higheſt rank*
" *the lead in a ſort of hymn, in which he is preſently joined by one, two, or more of the compa*
" *the reſt moving their bodies, and ſtriking their hands gently together in concert with the*
" *When the Ava is ready, cups of it are handed about to thoſe who do not join in the*
" *which they keep in their hands till it is ended; when, uniting in one loud reſponſe, they*
" *off their cup. The performers of the hymn are then ſerved with Ava, who drink it af*
" *repetition of the ſame ceremony; and if there be preſent one of a very ſuperior rank, a*
" *laſt of all preſented to him; which, after chanting ſome time alone, and being anſwer*
" *the reſt, and pouring a little out on the ground, he drinks off. A piece of the fleſh*
" *dreſſed is next cut off, without any ſelection of the part of the animal, which, together*
" *ſome of the vegetables, being depoſited at the foot of the image of the Eatooa, and a*
" *chanted, their meal commences. A ceremony of much the ſame kind is alſo performed*
" *chiefs whenever they drink Ava between their meals.*"

Capt. Dixon, *in his Voyage, lately publiſhed, p.* 102, *ſays,* " *The Ava is a root ſome*
" *reſembling our liquorice in ſhape and colour, but totally different in taſte. None*
" *Arees, or Chiefs, are permitted to uſe it; and they never prepare it themſelves, but*
" *keep a ſervant, whoſe ſole buſineſs is to prepare and adminiſter this delicious potati*
" *his maſter. He firſt begins by chewing a ſufficient quantity till it is well maſticated*
" *is ſpit into a neat wooden bowl made for the purpoſe, and a ſmall quantity of water*
" *poured over it, it is well ſqueezed, and the liquor afterwards ſtrained through a*
" *cloth. The delicious beverage is now compleat, and is drank with the higheſt reliſh.*
" *root is of an intoxicating nature, but ſeems to ſtupify rather than exhilerate the ſpirits.*

At Otaheite *the Ava is chiefly uſed by perſons of ſuperior rank, and is prepared by*
delicate proceſs than the above. It is the cuſtom there to roaſt, bake, or bruiſe the root
vious to its infuſion in water.

end, fixed into a handle of wood : this handle reſembles the head and face of the human figure, but with a diſtorted and terrible aſpect; and the ſtone is fixed in the mouth, ſo as to repreſent an enormouſly large tongue. — Some of theſe weapons are however formed differently from thoſe laſt mentioned, as will appear by inſpection; one of which in particular is made entirely of ſtone, ornamented with hair and beautiful green feathers, and carved.

Diſh or Bowl, ornamented in like manner as that in Caſe 2, with ſtuds made of ſeals teeth.

Three other Bowls, all formed out of ſolid wood. — *King George's Sound.*

GLASS CASE IV.

Top Shelf.

Daggers, made of a cloſe grained wood, ſome of which are pointed at both ends, and re called *Pahooas.* — They are ſecured to the hand and wriſt by a ſtring, and are uſed o ſtab in cloſe fight, for which purpoſe they ſeem well adapted. Capt. *Cook* was parcularly importuned by one of the chiefs to permit him to have an Iron Dagger made fter the model of one of the largeſt of theſe wooden daggers. The chief's requeſt was omplied with, and we are informed this was the inſtrument that afterwards put a eriod to Capt. *Cook's* exiſtence ; a circumſtance beyond the reach of human foreſight. ne of them is ornamented with red and yellow feathers, and rendered more terrible y rows of ſharks teeth fixed in the wood. This is ſuppoſed to have belonged to e of the chiefs. The ſtring of this dagger is made of the fibres of the cocoa nut, d very curiouſly plaited.

racelets made of large boars tuſks, which Capt. *Cook* thought elegant ; they are ſaid be worn by women of ſuperior rank.

urious feathered necklaces, * with bamboo caſes to preſerve them.

wo ornaments of feathers to go round the head.

Shelf II.

elets of various materials and conſtruction ; ſome of which, as No. 1. are made of tremely thin plates of tortoiſe-ſhell, and ivory or bone interſperſed, well poliſhed, and ed together by means of a ſtring cloſely drawn through them.

racelets of Hogs Tuſks, laid parallel to each other with the concave part outwards, d points cut off, faſtened together in the ſame manner as the above.

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apt. Dixon, *in his Voyage lately publiſhed, ſays, " But the moſt beautiful ornament worn the women, is a necklace, or Araia, made from the variegated feathers of the humming rd †, which are fixed on ſtrings ſo regular and even, as to have a ſurface equally ſmooth* velvet; *and the rich colours of the feathers give it an appearance uncommonly elegant."*

† *Of the Humming Bird here mentioned he alſo ſays, " There are two ſpecies, viz. The red " bird; and another, the breaſt a pale green ; the back and wings of a light brown."*

3. Arm Bracelets of Shells, for men. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

4. Breaſt Gorgets. — This is an ornament in the form of the handle of a cup, made wood, bone, ivory, or ſhell, poliſhed, which is hung about the neck by fine threads twiſted hair, ſometimes doubled an hundred fold. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

4. A. Small Human Figure, made of bone, worn by ſome on the breaſt, ſuſpended the ſame manner as the above ornament.

5. Several articles, which occaſionally depend or hang from the gorgets.

5. A. An article, neatly carved in ivory, or bone, intended to hang ornaments of dreſs up

6. Tops of Boxes, made of Gourds ſcored with a heated inſtrument, in ſuch a manner to repreſent painting.

7. Two pieces of the jaw of a fiſh, unknown.

8. Inſtruments made of various kinds of wood, bone, &c. ſet with ſharks teeth, and m uſe of by the *Sandwich* iſlanders as weapons of offence and defence; and alſo to cut their priſoners; two of which weapons are pointed at the handle, and intended to made uſe of occaſionally as a pahooa, or wooden dagger; and ſome of the ſmaller k are ſaid to be uſed for domeſtic purpoſes. — *See the explanation of plate* 67. *in vol.* i *Cook's Laſt Voyage to the Southern Hemiſphere.*

9. Bracelet of dogs teeth.

10. Weight for a fiſhing line.

11. Fiſh Hook of curious conſtruction, from the *Friendly Iſlands.*

12. Bracelets for the wriſts, armed with ſhark's teeth, to prevent an enemy's grappli when in an engagement.

Shelf III.

1. Tattowing inſtruments. — *Sandwich Iſlands.* — Capt. *King*, in his *Continuation of C* Cook's *Third Voyage*, vol. 3, p. 135, obſerves, that the *Sandwich* iſlanders have cuſtom of Tattowing the body in common with the reſt of the natives of the *South* iſlands; but it is only at *New Zealand* and the *Sandwich Iſlands* that they tattow the f There is alſo this difference between the two laſt, that in the former it is done in gant ſpiral volutes; and, in the latter, in ſtraight lines, croſſing each other at r angles. The hands and arms of the women are alſo very neatly marked; and have a ſingular cuſtom among them, the meaning of which, Capt. *King* ſays, could never learn, that of tattowing the tips of the tongues of the females. — F ſome information we received relative to the cuſtom of tattowing, we were incline think it is frequently intended as a ſign of mourning on the death of a chief, or other calamitous event; for we were often told, that ſuch a particular mark was in mory of ſuch a chief, and ſo of the reſt. It may be here too obſerved, that the l claſs are often tattowed with a mark that diſtinguiſhes them as the property of the ſe chiefs to whom they belonged. — *For the manner in which Tattowing is performed, ſee of this Catalogue.*

2. Necklaces of ſhells, berries, beads, &c. chiefly from the *Friendly Iſlands.*

Necklace made of ſmall limpets. — *South Sea Iſlands.*

Muſical Inſtrument, or Dancing Shield. — This does not produce a melody xceeding that of a child's rattle. The head or upper part of it, which reſembles a ield, is ornamented with beautiful feathers of various colours; and to the point, or wer part, is fixed a gourd ſhell, into which ſmall pebbles are put to make a rattling oiſe, which is done by the performer, or perſon who dances, ſhaking it briſkly with one nd, while with the other he ſtrikes his breaſt, and is continually varying his attitude d geſtures. — *Sandwich Iſlands. See Capt. Cook's Laſt Voyage, vol. 2, p. 236, pl. 62.*

The Shield part of a ditto.

Small figures of Turtles, &c. in ivory or bone, from the *Sandwich Iſlands,* and worn by omen tied on their wriſts.

Bottom Shelf.

ine Cordage, made of the bark of the Touta or Cloth-tree, for fiſhing nets, lines, &c. *Sandwich Iſlands.*

irrors, a kind of baſaltes; they are wetted to render them reflectors; from *Atooi,* e of the Sandwich Iſlands, where they are worn by the women on their necks.

ih Hooks, from *Otaheite,* the *Friendly* and *Sandwich Iſlands*; and ſome marked B. *w Zealand.*

eight for Fiſhing Line, of ſtone.

GLASS CASE. V.

Top Shelf.

dzes and Chiſſels. — *Otaheite* and *Sandwich Iſlands.* Theſe are chiefly made of a ck ſtone, nearly reſembling the baſaltes.

agger, made of bone.

Shelf II.

loth beaters. — The two ſmaller *Otaheite*; the largeſt, *Sandwich Iſlands.*

ecimen of the Bread Fruit, the only one brought by Captain *Cook* from the *South* s. It is the produce of *Otaheite* and the neighbouring iſlands, and is uſed by the ives of thoſe places as their principal vegetable food; to procure which, coſts the ple no trouble or labour but that of climbing the trees that produce it. It is not eaſon all the year; but when the ſeaſon is over, there are other vegetables to ſupply deficiency. One mode of preparing bread fruit for food is to bake it in an oven, ich renders it ſoft, and ſomething like a boiled potatoe, not indeed quite ſo mealy a good one, but more ſo than thoſe of the inferior kind. Another mode of pre-ing it for food, is to pound the Bread fruit upon a block of wood with a ſtone le, and, while pounding, to ſprinkle either water or the milk of the cocoa-nut upon

upon it, which operation reduces it to a paſte. It is then put into a veſſel reſemb a butcher's tray, and either made up alone, or mixed with ripe plantains, bananas, or ſour paſte which they call mahie. — *See Hawkeſworth's Voyages*, vol, 2. p, 197. – a very curious account of this tree and the fruit, and the different modes of prepa and dreſſing it for uſe, ſee *Sydney Parkinſon's Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas*, p. He ſpeaks of it as a moſt excellent and palatable food.

3. Stone Peſtles for pounding the bread fruit into paſte. — *Ditto.*
4. Small Idols. — *Otaheite, Eaſter,* and *Sandwich Iſlands.*
5. Kernels of the oily nut, * which, when ſtuck upon a ſkewer or pointed ſtick, lighted, anſwer the purpoſe of tallow, and are in this form uſed as a flambeau, candle. The uppermoſt being lighted, burns down to the ſecond, at the ſame conſuming that part of the ſkewer which goes through it; the ſecond burns down the third, and ſo of the reſt. Some of theſe flambeaux, or candles, will burn a ſiderable time, and give a good light. They are uſed at the *Friendly Iſlands, Otaheite,*
6. Small wooden utenſils, made of the bread fruit tree. — *Ditto.*
7. Cap, formed of the ſkin of ſome animal, from which treſſes of human hair mixed twine hang down; it is worn by way of ornament. *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound.*
8. Cup, made out of a cocoa-nut.

Shelf III.

1. Pair of Sandals, made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*
2. Leg and Ancle Bracelets, being ornaments for dancers, made of dogs teeth, ber ſhells, &c. — *Ditto.*
3. Breaſt Plate, made of Dogs teeth. — *Ditto.*
4. Small Diſhes for ſalt, &c. made of the cocoa-nut; — *Ditto.*
5. Plaited Cordage, very fine from the fibres of the cocoa-nut; and a ſmall baſket of plaited. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

Bottom Shelf.

1. Leg Ornaments, as on *Shelf* 3.
2. Falſe Hair, worn about the neck by way of ornament.
3. Bowls for playing with; thoſe marked A. are formed of ſlate; thoſe marked B. of and the others of marble. — All from *Sandwich Iſlands.*

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* *Theſe are the produce of the Dooe Dooe tree, the juice of which is of great uſe for cloth, mats, &c.*

GLASS CASE VI.

Top Shelf.

Hand Weapons, of ſtone. — *King George's Sound.*

Fiſhing Implements, ingeniouſly contrived, and well made, pointed with ſhells, ſtones, nd bones. — *Ditto.* — Moſt of theſe are heads of harpoons, and are thrown with a haft. *See page* 22. *No.* 23.

Fox Trap. — *Ditto.*

Shelf II.

Heads of Harpoons, pointed with muſcle ſhells, and ſingular Fiſh-hooks, &c. — *King George's Sound.*

Puff, reſembling a powder puff, but filled with delicate white down, which is puffed pon the hair by way of ornament, in the ſame manner that powder is uſed by the Euopeans. — *Ditto.*

Necklace of bone or ivory.

Combs of different patterns.

Whiſtle.

Inſtrument made of wood, and uſed as a whiſtle.

Ear Jewels.

Hemp beater, wood.

Several others, bone.

Hand weapon of ſtone. — All from *Nootka,* or *King George's Sound.*

Very ſtrong and curious Fiſhing Line, made of plaited hair.

Shelf III.

Caps made of very curious materials, which diſplay in their form both novelty and eleance; one of them is ornamented with ſmall cryſtals. Seven ſmall figures in bone or ory, worn by way of ornament to caps. — The above, together with the pair of cuffs, e all from the *Iſland* of *Onalaſka,* and *Cook's River.*

Girdle.

Two elegant Knife-caſes.

Necklace, with ſmall pearls, beads, &c. All from *Cook's River.*

art of a Dreſs, very curiouſly made of a bird's ſkin, prepared with the feathers on. — *Prince William's Sound.* — At *Onalaſka,* where this kind of dreſs is alſo uſed, they ear the plumage inward; at *Prince William's Sound,* they wear it outward.

our Pouches, two of them extremely curious, and made of fine graſs; the other two e made of fine ſquirrel ſkin.

Two ornamental articles, their particular uſe unknown.

Bottom Shelf.

1. Girdle. — *Cook's River.*
2. Boots, and a pair of gloves. — *Ditto.*
3. Part of a Waiſt ornament. — *King George's Sound.*

GLASS CASES, A, B, C, and D,

In theſe ſeveral glaſs caſes are depoſited the Feathered Cloaks, and a variety of oth articles of the ſame beautiful materials and curious manufacture, all from the Sandwi *Iſlands.*

The ſuperb cloak in caſe B, was taken by the king of *Owhyhee* from his own ſhoulder as mentioned in the label annexed to the cloak, and by him placed on the ſhoulders of Ca Cook. He then put the helmet (marked No. 1) * on the Captain's head, and a curio fan in his hand; after which he ſpread ſeveral cloaks at his feet, all exceedingly beautif and of great value. †

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* "*The exact reſemblance between this helmet and cloak and the cloak and helmet formerly w by the Spaniards, as Capt. King obſerves, was too ſtriking not to excite our curioſity to enqu whether there were any probable grounds for ſuppoſing it to have been borrowed from th After exerting every means in our power of obtaining information on this ſubject, we found t they had no immediate knowledge of any other nation whatever, nor any tradition remain among them of theſe Iſlands having been ever viſited before by ſuch ſhips as ours. But, notwi ſtanding the reſult of theſe inquiries, the uncommon form of this habit appears to me a ſuffic proof of its European origin, eſpecially when added to another circumſtance, that it is a ſing deviation from the general reſemblance in dreſs which prevails amongſt all the branches of tribe diſperſed through the South Seas. We were driven indeed by this concluſion to a ſuppoſi of the ſhipwreck of ſome buccaneer, or Spaniſh ſhip, in the neighbourhood of theſe Iſlands. when it is recollected, that the courſe of the Spaniſh trade from Acapulco to the Manillas is a few degrees to the ſouthward of the Sandwich Iſlands in their paſſage out, and to the no ward on their return, this ſuppoſition will not appear in the leaſt improbable. — Cook's Voyage, v. 3. p. 137.*

† *The beautiful green feather'd cloak in Caſe* A, *was not found an eaſy purchaſe, as C Williamſon aſſured Mr. Waring, Secretary to the late Sir Aſhton Lever. The Captain, was then a Lieutenant, offered the owner of it a very valuable double barrelled gun in ex b for it, which was refuſed; then he offered him his regimental coat, which was alſo refu when the owner of the cloak happening to obſerve a bottle and baſon of what is called queen's ware, was ſo ſtruck with the beauty and novelty of it, that he threw down the t and ſnatched up the ware, and, without waiting to make any regular exchange, with no leſs terity than velocity, let himſelf down the ſide of the ſhip, and bore it off with ſingular good tune unbroken.*"

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Theſe feathered cloaks which are very ſcarce, are appropriated ſolely to the men, and worn them on very particular occaſions only; as they never were obſerved to appear in them re than three times, namely, in the proceſſion * of the King of Owhyhee and his people the ſhips on their firſt arrival; next in the tumult, when Capt. Cook fell a victim to ir miſtaken reſentment; and the third time, when two of the principal chiefs brought s unfortunate commander's bones to Capt. Clark.

The ground of theſe elegant and ſingularly beautiful cloaks, is a net work all ught by the hand, upon which the feathers are ſo cloſely fixed, that the ſurface ompared by Capt. King to the thickeſt and richeſt velvets, which they much reſemble h as to their delicate ſoftneſs and gloſſy appearance.

n Caſe D. is a ſpecimen of the netting only, with the feathers tied in little bunches as pared for uſe; and from the delicacy of the cordage, the ſmallneſs of the meſhes, and great nicety in putting the feathers on, it would no doubt be found a work of conſide- le time and expence in the hands of the moſt ingenious European artiſt.

he other articles in theſe caſes are helmets and bands for ditto, fans, ladies ſtomachers, ious feathered necklaces, large feathered idols, fly-flaps, daggers, &c.

he Helmets have a ſtrong lining of wicker work, capable of reſiſting in a great degree blow of any warlike inſtrument, and ſeem evidently deſigned, as Capt. King ſuppoſed, that purpoſe. Other articles to be particularly noticed are,

A Model of a Temple, (Caſe B.) in which is ſuſpended a ſmall idol, carved in ivory or e, in the form of a human figure.

wo Tabooing Rods, or Wands, (Caſe D.) of a very beautiful cloſe grained wood; one of them is tipt or tufted with dog's hair, the other pointed. They carried by the prieſts, and ſometimes by another perſon, particularly appointed that office, who is called *Tonata*, (or the taboo man). They are made uſe of on ious occaſions, both public and private; and any thing touched by them is conſidered rohibited or forbidden. — The word *Taboo* is uſed emphatically to denote any thing ed, eminent, or devoted. — When a particular ſpot or ſpace of ground is Tabooed, ral of theſe rods or wands, tufted with dogs hair, are fixed up, and until they are oved, no perſon will preſume to tread on that ground.

The proceſſion alluded to, we are told by Capt. King, *was a moſt magnificent one. It ſted of three canoes; in the firſt of which were the king and his chiefs, dreſſed in their rich ered cloaks and helmets, and armed with long ſpears and daggers; in the ſecond canoe came enerable* Kaoo, *the chief of the prieſts, and his brethren, with the feathered idols, ſuch as are aſes* B, *and* C, *diſplayed on red cloth, and ſinging their hymns with great ſolemnity; in the and laſt canoe were hogs and various ſorts of vegetables, intended as a preſent for Capt.* , &c.

The Fans and Fly-flaps are uſed by both ſexes. — The handles of the fly-flaps are o namented with rings of tortoiſe-ſhell, ivory, &c. but thoſe moſt eſteemed are made of t arm bone of an enemy ſlain in battle, which are preſerved with abundant care from fath to ſon, as trophies of ineſtimable value.

The beautiful Fly-flap in caſe D, No. 1, is a ſpecimen of this kind. *

The Stomachers and Necklaces for ladies are made with ſingular taſte.

The Idols are made of wicker-work, and curiouſly covered with ſmall feathers of rious colours, wrought in the ſame manner with their cloaks.

Their eyes are made of large pearly-ſhells, with a nut of black wood in the centr their mouths are ſet with a double row of fangs of dogs, and, together with the reſt of th features, are, as moſt evidently appears by theſe ſpecimens, ſtrangely diſtorted.

Over the Caſes, beginning at the right-hand, as you enter the Sandwich Room

1. Hemp, or Flax. — *Otaheite.*
2. An Eyelet-hole Mat, of a very curious conſtruction, the holes not being cut out, formed when making. — *Friendly Iſlands.*
3. Bows. — *Nootka,* or *King George's Sound*

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* *We are informed by Mr.* Samwell, *late ſurgeon of the ſhip* Diſcovery, *who has publi* a Narrative of the Death of Captain Cook, *that he brought the Fly-flap mar No.* 1. *home with him, and he has given us the following account of it.* " *The natives of* " *Sandwich Iſlands always endeavour to carry off the dead bodies of their friends ſlai* " *battle, even at the hazard of their own lives. This cuſtom is probably owing to the barba* " *with which they treat the dead body of an enemy, and the trophies they make of his bones* " *remarkable inſtance of which I met with at* Atowai. Tomataherei, *the queen of t* " *iſland, one day paid us a viſit on board the Diſcovery, accompanied by her huſband,* Tae " *and one of her daughters by a former huſband, whoſe name was* Oteeha. *The young p* " *ceſs, who was called* Ore, reemo, horaneè, *carried in her hand a very elegant fly-flap,* " *curious conſtruction. The upper part of it was variegated with alternate rings of tort* " *ſhell and human bone, and the handle, which was well poliſhed, conſiſted of the greater* " *of the* os humeri *(bone of the upper arm) of a chief, called* Mahowra ; *he had belonge* " *the neighbouring iſland of* Oahoo, *and in a hoſtile deſcent he made upon this coaſt, had* " *killed by* Oteeha, *who was then King of* Atowai. *His bones were in this manner ca* " *about by* Ore, reemo, horaneè, *as trophies of her father's victory. The mother and d u* " *ſet a great value upon it, and were not willing to part with it for any of our iron;* " Tamataherei *happening to caſt her eye upon a waſh-hand baſon of mine, which was of q* " *ware, it ſtruck her fancy; and ſhe offered to exchange. I accepted of her propoſal, and* " *bones of the unfortunate* Mahowra *came at laſt into my Poſſeſſion.*".

Ditto. — *N. W. Coaſt of America.*

Painted or Stained Cloth, the whole of which is from the *Sandwich Iſlands.* — This is the principal manufacture of the natives, and is made from the bark of the *Aouta*, or *Morus Papyrifera.* The manner in which it is made will be noticed when we give an account of the art of making cloth at *Otaheite.*

Model of a Canoe. — *Cook's River*, or *Prince William's Sound.*

Arrows. — *Nootka Sound.*

Furbelowed matted Petticoat, the furbelows curiouſly formed in the making. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

Fiſh Darts, barbed with ſlate and bone. — *Nootka.*

Barbed Spears, or Lances, made of a beautiful red wood, reſembling mahogany. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

Fiſh Darts. — *Onalaſka*, or *Cook's River.*

Petticoat of curious manufacture, one ſide of which is matting, the other wrought ſo s to have ſome reſemblance to ſhag. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

Mantle. — *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound*, made of the ſkin of ſome animal, ornamented with rows of dried hoofs of deer, ſuſpended by leather thongs run through uills. Theſe hoofs, when in motion, make a loud rattling noiſe, almoſt equal to that f ſmall bells. " It ſeems doubtful, (ſays Capt. Cook) whether this part of their " garb is intended to ſtrike terror in war, or only to be conſidered as belonging to " their excentric ornaments on ceremonious occaſions, one of their muſical enter- " tainments being conducted by a man dreſſed in this ſort of mantle."

Drum. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

Bows. *Nootka*, ſame as No. 3.

Helmet. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

Ditto, in an unfiniſhed ſtate. — *Ditto.*

Coat of Mail. — *Nootka* or *King George's Sound.* — This conſiſts of about 60 narrow ut ſtrong and thick ſlips of wood, of proper lengths, placed together ſide by ſide; each ip is firmly united to the adjoining one by numerous threads of fine catgut, ſo s to render the whole compact, and yet afford ſuch parts of the body proper motion hich it is intended to defend. The outſide is ornamented with a number of heads or ces rudely carved, which have a grim appearance, and are ſuppoſed to be intended to ike terror into an enemy.

Mantle, or Cloak. * — *Nootka*, or *King George's Sound.* —

20. Fiſh

Capt. Cook, *in vol.* 2, *p.* 325, *laſt voyage, ſpeaking of the manufactures and mechanic arts of* ople *of* Nootka, *ſays,* " *The Flaxen and woollen garments with which they cover them*lves. *muſt neceſſarily engage their firſt care, and are the moſt material of thoſe that can be* nked *under the head of manufactures. The former of theſe are made of the bark of a pine* " *tree,*

20. Fiſh Spear (*Onalaſka*), which is darted by the aid of a very ſingular and ingenio
inſtrument made for that purpoſe — *See ſpecimen,* No. 4, *on the ſide of the arch enteri*
the Sandwich Room.

21. Arrows and a Lance. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

22. Sledge and Harneſs or Furniture complete for the dogs that draw it, (preſented by Ca
King, as he himſelf mentions in vol. 3. p. 202 of Capt. *Cook's* Laſt Voyage, to *Sir A*
Lever), and which he therein particularly deſcribes; and adds, as follows: “ Th
“ are ſeldom uſed to carry more than one perſon at a time, who ſits aſide, reſting his f
“ on the lower part of the ſledge, and carrying his proviſions and other neceſſaries wrapp
“ up in a bundle behind him. The dogs are uſually five in number, yoked two a
“ two with a leader. The reins not being faſtened to the head of the dogs, but to
“ collar, have little power over them, and are therefore generally hung upon the ſled
“ whilſt the driver depends entirely on their obedience to his voice for the direction
“ them. With this view the leader is always trained up with a particular degree of c
“ and attention, ſome of them riſing to a moſt extraordinary value, on account of th
“ docility and ſteadineſs; inſomuch, that for one of theſe I am well aſſured fo
“ roubles (or ten pounds) was no unuſual price. — The dogs are fed, during the wint
“ on the offals of dried and ſtinking fiſh, but are always deprived of this miſerable foo
“ day before they ſet out on a journey, and never ſuffered to eat before they reach the
“ of it. We were alſo told, that it was not unuſual for them to continue thus faſting t
“ entire days, in which time they would perform a journey of 120 miles. Theſe dogs
“ in ſhape ſomewhat like the Pomeranian breed, but conſiderably larger.

23. Fiſh Gig, or ſmall Harpoon, of curious invention, and meriting the attention of th
concerned in fiſheries, and which we will deſcribe on account of its particular
rioſity.

It conſiſts of a ſhaft, or lance, about 4 feet in length, and of a taper form, made of w
and bone joined or ſpliced together. — The wooden part is about 3 feet 5 inche
length, and the bone about 7 inches. — At the end of this bone there is a ſmall ſhe
or ſocket, made for the reception of a barbed point, reſembling the head of an arr
and which is made of bone, and is about an inch in length. — To this barbed point

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“ *tree, beaten into a hempen ſtate. It is not ſpun, but, after being properly prepared, is ſp*
“ *upon a ſtick, which is faſtened acroſs to two others that ſtand upright. It is diſpoſed*
“ *ſuch a manner, that the manufacturer, who ſits on her hams at this ſimple machine, knot*
“ *acroſs with ſmall plaited threads, at the diſtance of half an inch from each other. Th*
“ *this method it be not ſo cloſe or firm as cloth that is woven, the bunches between the knots*
“ *it ſufficiently impervious to the air, by filling the interſtices; and it has the additional ad*
“ *tage of being ſofter and more pliable. The woollen garments, tho' probably manufactur*
“ *the ſame manner, have the ſtrongeſt reſemblance to woven cloth.*

d of a ſtrong line, made of plaited hair, is fixed. The other end of the line is faſtened the ſhaft, or lance. When the harpoon is to be thrown, the barbed point is fixed in e ſheath or ſocket, and a bladder of ſome animal blown up is faſtened to the ſmaller end the inſtrument. As ſoon as a fiſh is ſtruck, the barbed point flies off from the ſhaft, hich by its bluntneſs is prevented from entering the fiſh, and, by the force of the blow, celerates the motion of the barbed point, which enters deep into the fiſh, by whoſe ruggling the point is drawn by the cord lengthwiſe acroſs the inciſion made by its readth only; by which means it cannot be ſo eaſily drawn out, the two ends being ppoſed to the middle, where the line is affixed, The ſhaft then floats in a perpendilar direction upon the ſurface of the water, by means of the bladder, which reſiſts the forts of the fiſh to draw it under water, and by which its purſuer is enabled to find it. heſe Fiſh Gigs are ſometimes thrown by the hand, ſometimes by the ſingular inſtruent, p. 24, No, 4, and ſometimes ſhot by means of a bow: in the latter caſe the end the ſhaft is feathered like an arrow.

Cloak. — *New Zealand.*

Two barbed Spears. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

Long Drum, made of a hollow block of wood, of a cylindrical form, ſolid at one end, d covered at the other with ſhark's ſkin, braced with ſtrong twine. Theſe the inhatants of Otaheite beat not with ſticks, but their hands, and they know how to tune o drums of different notes into concord. — *Otaheite.*

A. Three Drums. — *Sandwich Iſlands.* Theſe differ from thoſe of Otaheite in being oader, and more neatly made, have carved baſes, and are covered with a kind of ſha- een, braced on with ſtrong plaited cords, made of the fibres of plants.

Spears. — *Sandwich Iſlands,* ſame as No. 10.

Cloak. — *Nootka.*

Short Cloak, worn over the mantles by the women only, made of the ſame mateals and fringed in like manner as thoſe in the arched paſſage. — *King George's Sound.*

Fiſh Gig. — *Onalaſka,* ſame as No. 23.

Fiſh Spears. — *Onalaſka,* ſame as No. 20.

Cloak. — *Nootka.*

Arrows, ſame as No. 7. — *Nootka.*

Fiſh Darts. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

Mantle. — *Nootka,* or *King George's Sound,* deſcribed at No. 13.

Fiſh Darts — *Nootka*

Furbelowed Mat, made of plantain leaves. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

Bows. — *Nootka,* ſame as No. 3.

A. Rude Bow, from the *Marqueſas.*

Drum. — *Sandwich Iſlands,* ſame as No. 14.

Barbed Spears or Lances. — *Ditto,* ſame as No. 10.

Arrows. — *Nootka.*

42. Short

42. Short Cloak. — *King George's Sound,* ſame as No. 29.
43. Model of a Canoe with oars, made of birch bark ſewed together. — *Canada,*
44. Baſket. — *Onalaſka.*
45. Tabooing Rods, or Wands, ſame as in Caſe D, and deſcribed page 19.
46. Painted or Stained Cloth. — *Sandwich Iſlands,* ſame as No. 5.
47. Cloak. — *Nootka.*
48. Fiſh Darts with the inſtruments uſed in throwing them. — *Onalaſka,*
49. Quiver for Arrows. — *N. W. Coaſt of America.*
50. Arrows. — *Nootka.*
51. Foul-weather Mantle, made of flags. — *Friendly Iſlands.*
52. Baſket, a ſingular ſpecimen of great ingenuity, the texture of which being ſo exceed cloſe, that it will hold water nearly equal to a bucket, and is ſometimes uſed a bucket, and ſometimes as a baſket. — *Onalaſka.*
53. Bows. — *Otaheite*
54. Spear of bone. — *New Zealand.*
55. Two Aprons of dancing girls, made of the fibres of a plant — *Otaheite.*

Near the Arch entering the Sandwich Room.

1. Singular Spear, made of a wood reſembling mahogany, finely poliſhed, and furni with barbs. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*
2. Large Spears, or Lances, curiouſly carved and ornamented with the teeth ſeals. — *Nootka.* — The ſize of theſe ſpears muſt neceſſarily require vaſt ſtrength in arm that throws them.
2. A. An inſtrument ſaid to be uſed as a quarter ſtaff in athletic exerciſes. — *Fri Iſlands.*
3. Two arrow caſes, carved and ornamented. — *Nootka,* or *King George's Sound.*
4. Fiſh Gigs, with a ſingular inſtrument for throwing them. — *Onalaſka.*
5. Several ſpecimens of Matting, of very curious conſtruction, uſed as ſtamps or print means of which patterns and colours are impreſſed on what is called the painted or ſta cloth. — *Sandwich Iſlands.*
6. Quiver and arrows, with barbs of bone. — *Cook's River.*
7. Two Lances or ſpears, 12 feet long, made of hard cloſe grained wood, the poin which are rendered ſtill harder by fire: one of them has many barbs, and the oth prongs, both of which muſt be dreadful weapons where they take effect. — *Fri Iſlands.*
8. Halbert, made of remarkable hard black and heavy wood, curiouſly carved. — *Zealand.*
9. Two Lances, or ſpears, made of ditto. — *Ditto.*
9. A. Slender bow, made of fine wood, — *Sandwich Iſlands.*

On the Arch entering the Saloon.

0. Idol, * carved out of a ſolid piece of wood nearly reſembling our alder. — *King George's Sound.*
1. Another, made of the wood of the bread fruit tree. — *Otaheite.*
2. Another, ſtained black. — *Eaſter Iſland.*
2. (A) Another, of a coarſe grained wood, with a very lofty thorny tiara. — *Sandwich Iſlands.* †
3. Two Spears, ornamented with the teeth of ſeals, &c. — *Nootka.*
4. Bow. — *Tſhukutſki.*
5. Ditto, made and uſed by the *Eſkimaux* Indians.
6. Spontoons, or ſpears, carried by the chiefs of *New Zealand,* moſt curiouſly carved, and ornamented with eyes, formed of the beautiful pearl of the iris ear ſhell.
7. Spears of a hard and ſolid wood, from 12 to 15 feet long, pointed but not barbed, with which the warriors of *Owhyhee* and *Atowai* chiefly arm themſelves.
8. Two Bows with a groove on the back of each, to contain an arrow, which is uſually made of a ſlender reed. — *Friendly Iſlands.*

APARTMENT IV.

THE SALOON

his apartment contains four elegant deep mahogany glaſs caſes, in which are the following articles.

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* *Theſe Idols are called Klumma, by the people of Nootka, who place them in their houſes.* ee Cook's *Laſt Voyage, vol.* 2. *p.* 317.] — *Mr. Webber has given a very perfect view of e inſide of a Nootka houſe, in which two of theſe images are repreſented. But whilſt he was lineating them, he was interrupted by a man, and under the neceſſity of bribing him with netal button from his coat, before he could obtain leave to proceed. This bribe he was liged to repeat occaſionally, on account of frequent interruptions, until he had parted with every tton, and he was then permitted to compleat his drawing.*

† *An ingenious perſon, who preſented the public with a curſory view of this* Muſeum *in the* ropean Magazine, *vol.* 1. *ſpeaking of theſe idols, ſays,* " *He (the ſpectator) ſighs to recollect the prevalent power of fear and ſuperſtition over the human mind, when he views the rude deformity of an idol, carved with a flint by a hand incapable of imitating the outline of nature, and that works only that it may worſhip.*"

GLASS CASE I.

Top Shelf.

1. Vegetable or Scythian Lambs, called by *Edwards*, (who has figured them in his works,) *Gentian of the Deſart*. They reſemble in form a quadruped, and are covered with a moſs, which has the appearance of fine wool or fur.
2. Head of a Palm Tree, a very fine ſpecimen. — *Africa.*
3. Paddy, or Eaſt India Rice, in the huſk, the principal food of the Bramins and Gentoos in India, who abſtain from animal food of every kind.
4. Large Bean. — *Eaſt Indies.*
5. Curious Root, with many branches.
6. Singular Plants of the reed kind.
7. Curious Thorn.
8. Branch of a Palm Tree. — *Guinea.*
9. Other curious exotic plants.

Shelf II.

1. The Steeple Fungus, very curious and rare, found at *Woolwich*, in *Kent*.
2. Another curious Fungus.
3. Flower of a curious Thiſtle.
4. Specimens of different rare kinds of Tea, as prepared for ſale by the Chineſe.
5. Two curious pieces of Camphor Wood (incloſed in a glaſs). Every part of the ſubſtance of theſe ſpecimens appears to be impregnated with camphor.
6. Specimens of the wood of the Lagetto Tree, with ſeveral plaits or folds of the interio part of the bark turned down to ſhew its fine and curious texture, reſembling lace. Ki Charles the 2d. had a pair of ruffles and frill made of this bark, which was preſented t him by a Jamaica merchant, and which he wore ſeveral times. — The paper mulberry, or cloth tree of the South Sea iſlands, of which the inhabitants make thei cloth, isſimilar to this.
7. Specimen in a box of the moſs called Filigree Moſs, on which the rein deer feed i Lapland. They dig it up very dexterouſly with their horns and feet from beneath th ſnow, under which it is buried during the winter ſeaſon.
8. Winter Bark, from *Terra del Fuego*, preſented by Dr. Percival to Sir Aſhton Leve with a deſcriptive label, pointing out in what reſpects it differs from the bark ſold und that name in the ſhops.
9. Cluſters of pods of the black and red Tropical Pea.
10. Specimens of the great black and red Oriental Pea.
11. Specimens of the bark or cork of a Cork Tree, which grew at *Mount Edgcumbe*, th ſeat of Viſcount Mount Edgcumbe.
12. German Tinder. — It is a ſoft vegetable ſubſtance, in appearance reſembling tan leather.

13. Everlaſting Flowers, from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which ſtill retain their fine colour, although they have been many years in the Muſeum.

4. Two Winter Cherries, one of them curiouſly diſſected, to ſhew its ſibres.

5. Graſs from *St. Vincent's*. — Another ſpecimen of ditto, ſpun into thread, preſented to Sir Aſhton Lever by Lady Marchmont.

6. A curious Seed Veſſel, from the iſland of *Ceylon, Eaſt Indies*, commonly known by the name of the Ceylon Roſe; which, although it has been many years gathered, when put in water it gradually expands, and, on opening, diſcovers a curious flower; as ſoon as the water evaporates, it again cloſes; and is a ſpecimen of great curioſity.

7. Roſe of Jericho. — This, like No. 16, expands or blooms when put into water.

8 Bark of the Camphor Tree, very curious.

9. Specimen of wood, which grew in the form of a ring.

. Cone of the red Pine.

. Varieties of curious Agarics, uſed as ſtyptics, to ſtop bleeding.

. Fox Tail Moſs. — *Lancaſhire.*

. Specimens of the Silk Cotton. — *Weſt Indies.*

. Singular cluſters of the Hazel Nut.

. An uncommon ſhaped Walnut.

6. Brown Tamarinds in the pod. — *Weſt-Indies.*

. Specimens made from Flax by the Counteſs of Moira, ſo much reſembling cotton and ſilk as not to be diſtinguiſhed therefrom by the niceſt eye.

. Betel † Nut, which is chewed by moſt of the natives of the *Eaſt Indies.*

. Galls, from *Aleppo.*

30. Nutmeg,

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† *Betel Nut and Tree. is deſcribed by* Dampier, *vol.* 1. *p.* 318. *as follows:* "*The Betel Nut is much eſteemed here* [*at* Mindanao] *as it is in moſt places of the Eaſt Indies. — The Betel Tree grows like the cabbage tree, but is not ſo big, nor ſo high. — The body grows ſtraight, about* 12 *or* 14 *feet high, without leaf or branch, except at the head. here it ſpreads forth long branches, like other trees of the like nature, as the cabbage tree, he cocoa-nut tree, and the Palm. These branches are about* 10 *or* 12 *feet long, and their ſtems, near the head of the tree, as big as a man's arm. On the top of the tree, among the branches, the Betel Nut grows, on a tough ſtem as big as a man's finger, in cluſters, much as he cocoa nuts do, and they grow* 40 *or* 50 *in a cluſter. This fruit is bigger than a nutmeg, nd is much like it, but rounder. — It is much uſed all over the Eaſt Indies. — Their way s to cut it in four pieces, and wrap one of them up in an Arek leaf, which they ſpread with ſoft paſte made of lime or plaſter, and then chew it all together. — Every man in theſe arts carries his lime box by his ſide, and dipping his finger into it, ſpreads his betel and arek af with it. — The Arek is a ſmall tree, or ſhrub, of a green bark, and the leaf is long and*

E 2 " *broader*

30. Nutmeg, with the mace on. — *Molucca Iſlands.*
31. Curious excreſcence from an elm tree.
32. Curious ſtellated everlaſting flowers.
33. Singular horned ſeeds. — *Eaſt Indies.*
34. Uncommon ſpined ſeeds growing in pairs in the branch in a dichotomous form. — *E Indies.*
35. Singular branches of the aſh tree, a kind of luſus naturæ.
36. Curious Nut with a fibrous coat, ſomewhat reſembling the cocoa-nut. — *Eaſt Indies.*
37. Locuſt Pod. — *Ditto*
38. Curious Caltrop-like Thorn.
39. Sea-onion. — *Guernſey.*
40. Singular kind of Nut. — *Eaſt Indies.*
41. Box-like Bean. — *Weſt Indies.*
42. Young Nuts, ſimilar in form to the cocoa-nuts. — *Eaſt Indies.*
43. Hickorey Nuts.
44. Sundry curious Pods and Seeds, unknown.
45. A leaf of the tree
46. A curious ſlender long Pod, unknown.
47. Singular Plant, unknown.
48. Fibrous coat, ſuppoſed of a fruit.
49. Curious boat-ſhaped Pods.
50. Nicker-nut. — *Weſt Indies.*

Shelf III.

1. Two different kinds of Cotton Pods, gathered when the cotton had arrived at its ſtate of maturity, from the *Weſt-Indies*, with ſome of the cotton ſeeds.
2. Pod of the White Tamarind, peculiar to the coaſt of Guinea. It grows on an menſe high tree, not unlike our walnut-tree. — This was gathered up the river Gamb
3. Guinea Corn, which the natives of that country pound on the ſtump of a tree, and terwards mix and boil with pot Liquor, made with fowls, mutton, &c. and compoſe a they call Conns Conns. The whole ear is of a very large ſize. — This and the ceding article, preſented to Mr. Parkinſon by Lieut. Robert Heſketh, of the Navy.

" *broader than a willow. They are packed up to ſell into parts that have them not, to c*
" *with the betel. — The Betel-nut is moſt eſteemed when it is young, and before it grows b*
" *and then they cut it only in two pieces, with the green huſk or ſhell on it. It is then excee*
" *juicy, and therefore makes them ſpit much. — It taſtes rough in the mouth, and dyes the*
" *red, and makes the teeth black, but it preſerves them, and cleanſeth the gums. — It is*
" *accounted very wholeſome for the ſtomach, but ſometimes it will cauſe great giddineſs in*
" *head of thoſe that are not uſed to chew it. But this is the effect only of the old nut, fo*
" *young nuts will not do it. I ſpeak of my own experience.*"

Sundry Seeds, Leaves, and other parts of curious unknown plants, lately brought rom *Botany Bay, New South Wales.*

A. Part of the extremity of the branch of a new ſpecies of the pine kind, with its curious cone. This ſpecimen is alſo remarkable for a curious ſmall bird's neſt affixed to it. — *Ditto.*

B. A red Gum of a kind ſimilar to that called dragon's blood, with a bottle of he ſame in its original fluid ſtate, from *ditto.*

Seed veſſels of a curious plant from *Italy.* The ſtalks are uſed for tooth-picks.

Prickly pods of the Nicker-nut, with varieties of the nuts. — *Weſt Indies.*

Caſſia Fiſtula piped locuſt-pod. — *Ditto.*

Brown Locuſt-pod. — *Eaſt Indies.*

Seed Veſſels with ſeeds of the Sand Box Tree. — *Weſt Indies.*

Marking Nut. — *Eaſt Indies.*

Singular acorn. — *America.*

Fibrous part of a pulpy Fruit (the Guava). — *Weſt Indies.*

Curious horned ſeeds of a Water Lilly. — *China.*

Gum Myrrh. — The largeſt ſpecimen ever brought, from the *Eaſt Indies.*

Gum Senega, a large and fine ſpecimen from the coaſt of *Guinea.*

Gum Copal. — *Eaſt Indies.*

Gum or Reſin, from *Botany Bay, New South Wales.* — This ſpecimen was lately hewn to the Royal Society.

} Different kinds of Gum.

Various ſpecimens of the Termites, or White Ants, and their buildings, chiefly om *Africa,* preſented to Sir Aſhton Lever by Mr. Henry Smeathman, and deſcribed the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 71.

TERMES BELLICOSUS.

No. 1. A King.
2. A Queen.
3. Soldiers.
4. Labourers.

TERMES FATALIS.

5. A Queen.
6. Soldiers.
7. Labourers.

TERMES ARBORUM.

8. Winged or perfect Inſects.
9. Soldiers.
10. Labourers.

Compoſitions made by the Termites Bellicoſi, or Fighting White Ants.

11. A ſmall part of the interior building, with an arch in it. — *N.B.* Theſe inſects turn as good arches, above a foot in diameter.
12. A ſmall piece of the ſame.
13. A royal chamber, ſmall.
14. The arched cieling of a pretty large royal chamber.
15. A ſpecimen which appears nearly as ſtrong as ſtone.
16. This ſpecimen has ſeveral paſſages, which had been ſtopped up by the lab ing inſects while the hill was attacked.
17. Another ſpecimen of the ſame.
18. A ſpecimen of the outer part of one of the hills, rough as it appears after b recently built
19. A large ſpecimen of ſome of the interior building, containing cells, galleries, &c
20. A nurſery.
21. A piece of the neſt of the Termes Arborum.
22. Part of a roofed turret, built by the Termes Mordax.
23. A piece of the ſame, reduced to brick by fire.
24. Piece of a roofed turret, ſuppoſed of the Termes Atrox.
25. A turret raiſed above one third of its height, ſeveral of the cells laid open ſhew the ſticks, weeds, &c. worked in with the building.

Clement's Inn, Dec. 1, 1781. HENRY SMEATHM

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22. A kind of Caul, ſaid to be fabricated in a box by ſilk worms.
23. The neſt or cell of a large Spider, from *Jamaica.* — This neſt is furniſhed w door, or valve, which the inſect within ſhuts too in order to hide its tremendous when watching for its prey, which approaching near the cell, it ruſhes out and ſeize

Bottom Shelf.

1. Thin cakes of Bread, made of the Caſſada root, which, though of a poiſo quality, ſerves moſt of the inhabitants of the Weſt Indies, the Muſquito ſhore, for bread. It is prepared by grinding upon a ſmooth ſtone with a ſtone r till it is reduced to a rough ſaw-duſt-like powder or meal. It is then put in preſs, to ſqueeze out the poiſonous juice; and being ſufficiently preſſed and ſifte made into bread, by ſpreading it upon an iron plate heated over a fire, and thus parts incorporate, and become cake bread, which is accounted very nouriſhing. ſtone and roller for grinding this root may be ſeen in the *Muſeum.*
2. Baſket, from *Finland,* made of the bark of a tree.
3. Curious Baſkets, made of the bark of the American Birch tree, from *Hudſon's Bay.*
4. Carved Calabaſh, made of the ſhell of a gourd. When emptied and drie ſerves as a caſe to put divers kinds of goods in, ſuch as pitch, reſin, and the

e Indians of the North and South Seas put the pearls they have fiſhed for into their
abaſhes, and the negroes on the the coaſt of *Africa* do the ſame with their gold
ſt. The ſmaller calabaſhes are alſo uſed by them as a meaſure by which they ſell
ſe precious commodities to the Europeans. They likewiſe ſerve to hold liquors, and
uſed for cups as well as bottles, &c.
ocoa Nut.
rk of the Cocoa-nut Tree.
merican Wheat, of various colours, in two ſmall glaſs caſes.
rſe Shoe, partly incloſed by the ſpur of an aſh tree, which grew round it.
rk of the Cabbage Tree — *Weſt Indies.*
pecimen of American Wheat, on its ſtem or ſtalk.
wo large pieces of Camphor Wood. — *Eaſt Indies.*
curious Agaric.

On the outſide of this Caſe.

mphor wood. — *Eaſt Indies.*
ar from the *Straits of Malacca*; a curious ſpecimen, about 21 inches in circumference.
cimen of the Cork Tree, upwards of 4 feet in circumference. — *Gibraltar.*
cimen of the Plank Tree. — *Eaſt Indies.* — This is a ſingular production, it being
e flat, near 2 feet broad, and but 2 inches thick, the bark on both ſides included.
t of the Thigh Bone of a large quadruped incloſed in the ſolid body of an oak, and
h was diſcovered in the centre of the tree upon ſplitting it.
cimen of Bamboo Cane, 17 inches in circumference.

GLASS CASE II.

Top Shelf.

ge ſpecimens of the Gorgonia Setoſa Linnæi, or Sea Feather Gorgon. — They
found growing upon a rock at *Bahama*, two fathoms below the ſurface of the Sea.
ery large maſs of Cubic Salt (57 inches in circumference) which the intenſe heat
e ſun cryſtallized, in its preſent form, round a baſket that had been left in a pond, in
Iſland, near *Tortola*.

Shelf II.

ATIVE FOSSILS *or Subſtances, found in the Earth, in their native State.*

GYPSÆ OR PLASTER STONES.

up of clear white Rhomboidal Selenitæ, unknown whence
w-head Selenites, from the Gypſum Pits at *Monte Marte*, near *Paris*.
mboidal Selenitæ, from *Oxfordſhire*, many varieties.
g Rhomboidal Selenitæ, from *Sheepy Iſland, Kent*, 3 ſpecimens.

5. Part of a large clear white Selenites, from *Hungary*.
6. Lamina of a clear white Selenites, of extraordinary ſize, — *Scotland*.
6. A. Gypſum Striatum. — *Nottinghamſhire*.

TALCS.

7. Venetian Talc, uſed in coſmetics.

CLAYS.

8. Steatites, or Soap Rock. — *Cornwall*.
8. A. Another ſpecies of Soap Stone, unknown whence.
9. Steatites, from *China*. — This is an ingredient in the china ware. The figures c monly ſuppoſed to be made of rice, are formed of this kind of ſtone.
10. Red and yellow Clay, unknown whence.
11. Green Steatites, with cubic marcaſites imbedded in it.
12. Steatites.
13. Variegated Clay, from *Nanking* in *China*. The clay images which come from th are formed of this foſſil ſubſtance.
14. Steatites.
15. Yellow and violet-coloured Clay.

MICÆ, OR MICA, OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

16. Different varieties of Micæ, the larger plates from *Muſcovy*. Clear white pla this ſubſtance are uſed for glazing lanterns, particularly thoſe of ſhips, as fire has effect on it. The micæ are alſo uſed by the microſcope-makers to preſerve ſmall ob for viewing them by glaſſes, and by painters to cover miniature pictures. The ant uſed this ſubſtance inſtead of glaſs in their windows.

AMIANTHI.*

17. White Aſbeſtos, from *Scotland*.
18. Green Aſbeſtos, from *Aberdeenſhire*.
19. Brown Aſbeſtos, from the ſame country.
20. Red Aſbeſtos, unknown whence.

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* *A ſtony or foſſil ſubſtance, of a fibrous nature, the longer filaments are capable of bein into thread, and afterwards wove into cloth. This moſt extraordinary ſubſtance being of combuſtible nature, reſiſts the action of fire. Of the ſhorter filaments paper may be made, the uſual manner.*

Pliny mentions his having ſeen napkins of this cloth, which, being taken from the tabl a feaſt, were thrown into the fire, and by that means better ſcoured than if they had been in water. But its principal uſe (according to that author) was for making ſhrouds fo funerals, to wrap up the corpſe, ſo that the aſhes might be preſerved diſtinct from the wo

According to Dr. Liſter, the wicks for perpetual lamps were made of it; and ſome day uſe it for the wicks of ſuch lamps as they would not have any trouble with.

21.

Aſbeſtos, formed on a coarſe rock ſtone.
White Amianthus.
Ditto, from *Piedmont*.
Green Silky Amianthus, forming veins in a ſerpentine ſtone, from the *Iſle of Angleſey*.
Amianthus with Quartz.
Aſbeſtos.

Appendix to the Foſſils.

Various ſpecimens of Lava, Pumices, and other ſubſtances, from Mount Veſuvius.
Garnets of 20 ſides, in their matrix, from the ſame Volcano; but having paſſed through intenſe heat, are diveſted of their colour.
Curious vitrification, of a ſtalactitical form, ſuppoſed from ſome great Iron Foundry.

INFLAMMABLES.

Aſphaltum.
Elaſtic Bitumen, from *Derbyſhire*.
Coal, whence unknown.
Canal Coal, from *Haigh*, in *Lancaſhire*.

Shelf III.

SPARRY FORMATIONS.

rbicular Sparry Bodies, commonly called Fairies Money, from the banks of the *Tyne*, *rthumberland*.
amillated Sparry Bodies, commonly called Maiden Paps, from *ditto*.
rge Orbicular Sparry Formations, ſome of them double, from *Finland*.
parry Formation, found in a laminated calcareous ſtone, from *Stonesfield*, *Oxfordſhire*
parry Formation, of a red hue, from whence unknown.
) Bird's Neſt and Eggs, incruſted with ſpar, from a petrifying ſpring in *Derbyſhire*.

FLINTS.

ery large Nodule of Agate, ſplit in two, and diſcovering a hollow lined with co-ed chalcedony, or bubbled agate, from *France*.

IRON ORES.

iety of ſingularly ſhaped Bodies, called by authors *Geodæ*, * from *Lancaſhire*, and r parts of England. — *See Woodward's Catalogue of Engliſh Foſſils.*
Ætites, or Eagle Stone, formerly worn by pregnant ladies, from a prevailing opinion it would procure an eaſy delivery, and then greatly valued. 'Tis of the ſame kind e Geodæ, is hollow, and has a looſe piece within it, which rattles. — *See Woodward.*

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nes of a cruſtated or ſhelly ſtructure, the chief conſtituent part of which is iron, and fre-ontaining in the inſide earthy matter of a different nature from the coat or cruſt.

SAXA, or COMPOUND STONES.

9. Coarſe Stones, compounded of micæ, ſand and iron [a kind of grind-ſtones] worn
their preſent ſhape by the action of water, from the *Engliſh Coaſt*.
10. Bowlder Stone, of a ſingular ſhape.
11. Smooth Stone, a kind of whetſtone.

Appendix to the Foſſils.

12. Coarſe Laminated Sand Stones, with beautiful arbuſcular or tree-like delineations
tween the laminæ, effected by the action of mineral ſalts, from *Lancaſhire*. — Theſe
pearances are called by authors Dendritæ.
13. The like delineations on yellow laminated marbles, from *Sulenhofen*, near *Papenh*
Germany.
14. Similar Tree-like Figures on a common flint, from *Kent*.
15. Very curious pyritical arbuſcular figures between the laminæ of a purple ſlate,
Scotland.
16. The like Pyritical Dendritæ on a greeniſh ſlate, from *Ingleton*, in *Yorkſhire*.

Bottom Shelf.

1. Sundry curious ſports of nature, in flints, and other ſtones, reſembling different par
the human ſtructure, &c.
2. Singularly ſhaped ſtones, reſembling mouldings in architecture, found in the river D
Staffordſhire.

PYRITÆ.*

3. Smooth Pyritæ, from *Heap*, in *Lancaſhire*.
4. Smooth Pyrites, from whence unknown.
5. Smooth Pyritæ, from *Scarborough*.
6. Botryoid, or Grape-like Pyrites.
7. Smooth Pyrites, containing much vitriol, which is ſhooting through its ſur
from *Germany*.
8. Another, in a decompoſing ſtate.
9. Another different, in a like ſtate.
10. Pyritæ, with the ſurface formed into cubes, from *Saxony*.
11. Pyritæ, with a ſmooth ruſty coat, from *Suſſex*.
12. Pyritæ, of various forms, with an echinated ruſty ſurface, from the chalk pits in

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* *Subſtances found in the earth, in detached maſſes, in nodules, greatly reſembling ri productive ores in their external and metallic appearance, and ſome other properties, but worth ſmelting, on account of their containing ſo ſmall a portion of metal, and ſo great a q of the mineraliſing ſubſtances and unmetallic earth with which they are combined.*

SAXA, or COMPOUND STONES.

IVISION SEPTARIÆ, called by ſome Ludus Helmontii, and by others, Waxen Veins.

Parts of various Septariæ, compoſed of a hard cinereous clay, with yellow ſparry epta or veins, from *Sheepy Iſland, Kent.* — *See a long account of this ſubſtance in Woodward's Catalogue of Engliſh Foſſils.*

Five Septariæ, ſimilar to No. 13, from *Weymouth.*

Part of another, of ſimilar component parts, from *Farnworth,* near *Preſcot,* in *Lancaſhire.*

Parts of another, ſimilar, from *Bury,* poliſhed.

Poliſhed Section of a very large and beautiful Septarium, compoſed of a dark pyritical lay, with yellow and brown ſparry ſepta, from *Dorſetſhire,* where they are called Turtle tones.

Fragment of another, of the ſame kind.

Poliſhed Slab, cut from a ſeptarium formed of a black iron ſtone, with neat angulated hite cryſtal ſepta, from *Were-Dale,* in *Durham.*

Septarium, which has been compoſed of a rotten ſtone and cryſtal ſepta, but the ſtone eing waſhed out, has left the ſepta in the form of a honey comb, from the ſame Dale.

Septarium, formed of a ſtony clay with pyritical ſepta, from *Sheepy Iſland, Kent.*

Four ſeptariæ, compoſed of an irony clay, with ſepta of iron ore, from *Heywood, Lancaſhire.*

An Iron Septarium, from *River Rock,* in *Lancaſhire.*

Iron Septariæ.

Septariæ, compoſed of a black iron ſtone with pyritical ſepta, from *Were-Dale, Durham.*

(A) Slates with veined ſurfaces, which reſemble thoſe of the ſeptariæ, from the ſea oaſt of *Lancaſhire.*

BARYTÆ, or PONDEROUS EARTHS.

Stellated Barytæ on the yellow ſpars of a ſeptarium, from *Sheepy Iſland, Kent.*

Outſide the Caſe.

One valve of the great Clamp Shell, *Chama Gigas,* or Gigantic Cockle of Linnæus, om the Iſland *Borneo.* Its length 42 inches, breadth 24, and weight 236 pounds. A iew of this ſpecimen will eaſily reconcile us to the ſeemingly extravagant aſſertion of oyagers, who mention their having dined on a Cockle ſufficiently large to feaſt a whole oats crew. — This is the largeſt known ſpecies of the teſtaceous animals.

GLASS CASE III.

Top Shelf.

FABRICATIONS OF INSECTS.

our Waſps Neſts, opened in different ways to ſhew their curious internal conſtruction, om *Cayenne,* in *South America.*

2. Waſp's Neſt, formed on a ſprig of yew.
3. Another, ſimilar, opened to ſhew its cells, ſome of which have the lids on.
4. Two others, ſimilar, formed on ſprigs of the oak.
5. Sections of two others, ſimilar, one of them very large.
5. (A) Curious neſts of the tree ant, *Guinea.*
6. Caſe of the Cryſalis of a large Moth, *N. America.*
6. (A) Part of a ſprig ſurrounded with a kind of Galls, the fabrications of inſects.
7. Caſes of the Cryſali of ſmall inſects, much like cotton.
8. Delicate ſmall Combs, of a ſpecies of the Bee or Waſp kind.

Shelf II.

8. (A) Caſts of Medals, ſtruck on particular occaſions or remarkable events in Ru commencing with Peter the firſt Czar, done at Rotheram, in a kind of baſaltine-wa by Mr. Samuel Walker.

Shelf III.

VEGETABLES.

9. Upwards of 160 ſpecimens of Woods, from various countries, labeled; among wh are the Alligazant, Cam, Iron, King, Manchineel, Nutmeg, Orange, Purple, Sand Sattin, Sumac, Tulip, Veretta, Zebra, and other curious and beautiful kinds, u for vaneering the moſt exquiſite kinds of fine cabinet work.

NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS.

10. Three Eggs of the Oſtrich, from the *Cape of Good Hope.*
11. Neſts and Eggs of various ſpecies of Humming Birds, ſome of them very curious.
12. Neſt of a ſpecies of the Swallow kind, uſed by the Chineſe in their ſoups, from *Sumat*
13. Neſt of the Banana Bird. — *Jamaica.*
14. A curious hanging neſt, being formed by the bird on the extremity of a branch o tree, to ſecure its young from the monkies, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — See various others the *Quadruped Room* as originally formed by the birds upon the tree.
15. Double Eggs, very curious.
16. Eggs and Neſts of different birds, ſome of them labeled.

Bottom Shelf.

PARTS OF UNCOMMON BIRDS.

1. Beak of the Rhinoceros Hornbill Bird, remarkable for the curious appendage on upper mandible. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Latham's Synopſis, vol.* 1. *p.* 342.
2. Skulls and Beaks of an unknown ſpecies of bird, having ſimilar appendages to upper mandible as is in the beak of the rhinoceros bird, from the *Eaſt Indies.*
3. Beak of the Helmet Hornbill Bird, with a like appendage, from the *Eaſt Indies* — T is figured by *Edwards, tab.* 281, *fig.* C.
4. Skull and beak of an unknown bird, differing from the above mentioned, with a ſimi appendage.

Skull and Beak of the Albatros. — *Eaſt Indies.*
Skull and Beak of the Ibis a ſpecies of ſtork, from the *Nile.*
Skull and Beak of an unknown bird.
Serrated Beak of a ſpecies of the Toucan, or Bill bird kind.
Beak of a bird of the Falcon genus.
Different parts of birds.

PARTS OF QUADRUPEDS. &C.

(A) Skull of the Babyrouſſa, a curious ſpecies of wild hog, having a pair of large curved tuſks in each jaw, from *Borneo.*
Horn of a Rhinoceros, from the *Cape of Good Hope*, poliſhed.
Parts of the Hide of the Rhinoceros, remarkable for its thickneſs, being piſtol-proof. — This thickneſs of ſkin is neceſſary for an animal who, in his paſſage in the woods, makes his way through any part, turning aſide for nothing but large trees. — *See Kolbin's Natural Hiſtory of the Cape of Good Hope.*
Jaws of the Beaver, remarkable for its fore teeth or cutters, which are ſo deeply and ſtrongly fixed in the jaws, that they gnaw aſunder branches of trees of the thickneſs of man's wriſt, when forming their habitations, from *North America.*
Foot of a Beaver.
Grinder Teeth of the Elephant, from *Bombay.*
Tuſks and Teeth of the Hippopotamus. — *Coaſt of Guinea.*
Canine Tooth of a Lion, from *Africa.*
Teeth of the Horſe, one poliſhed.
(A) Singular Horn, in ſhape of a human buſt.
(B) Horns, ſuppoſed to be excreſcences formed on the human head.
Horns and feet of the ſmall African Deer.
Singular curvated internal bone of the horn of ſome cornuted animal.
An Armadillo as rolled up to ſecure itſelf from danger. — *S. America.*
Vertebræ of
Tuſks of the Hog, from *Otaheite.*
Under Jaw with the teeth of
Bones with preternatural oſſeous appendages, very curious.
Hoof of a young Zebra.
Vertebræ of a Snake.

PARTS OF FISHES.

Teeth of the Sperma Ceti Whale.
Tuſks and teeth of the Walruſs.
Teeth of the Sea Lion, from *Falkland's Iſlands.*
Teeth of uncommon fiſhes.
Paw of a large Seal.

6. Jaws with the bony palate and tongue of the Sting Ray, from *Jamaica.*

7. Curious Palate of a fiſh of the Ray kind, from *Japan,* figured and deſcribed by D'A
la. — *See his Catalogue, Tom.* I, *pl.* 22.

8. Palate of another kind of Ray-fiſh.

9. Jaws and Teeth of Skate.

10. Curious Palates and Teeth of the Wolf Fiſh.

11. Curious Palate of a fiſh, from *Otaheite.*

12. Bony Tongue of an uncommon fiſh.

13. Curious ſtudded palate of a fiſh, from the *Friendly Iſlands.* Fiſhes that are furni
with theſe bony palates and tongue feed on teſtaceous animals, and their uſe is to cr
the ſhells of their prey.

14. Part of the Beak of a Parrot Fiſh.

15. Singular Bone of the Cat Fiſh, remarkable for having two ſmall pointed bones affi
to it, which move on ſwivels; three ſpecimens, from *Jamaica.*

16. Singular curvated bones of a fiſh.

17. Bone of a Fiſh, having a large preternatural oſſeous appendage to it.

18. Jaws of uncommon fiſhes.

19. Under Jaw of a Frog Fiſh.

20. Parts of Jaws, Vertebræ, and other bones of curious fiſhes.

21. Skeleton of an Old Wife Fiſh.

22. Curious inner Teeth, with which the roof of the mouth and gullets of ſome fiſhes
furniſhed, to prevent the eſcape of their prey.

23. Part of the Jaw of a Shark.

24. Head of a Gurnard.

25. Quadrangular Eggs, of a ſpecies of Ray Fiſh.

26. Bladders of the Dolphin.

27. Beak and bones of the Cuttle Fiſh.

28. Vertebræ, or joints of the back bone, of the Whale.

29. Patella, a bone which is placed between the vertebræ of the whale.

29. (A) Socket of a Whale's Eye.

30. Blade Bone of a Porpoiſe.

31. Stings of the Sting Ray, naturally barbed, very curious, from *Jamaica.*

32. Stings of another curious kind of fiſh.

33. Triangular fiſh, opened to ſhew the vertebræ, &c.

34. Shark's Tooth, of an uncommon ſize.

35. Parts of a ſingular Palate of a fiſh.

36. Part of the curious granulated Skin of an uncommon fiſh.

37. Saw of a ſmall Saw-fiſh.

38. Part of the ſinew of a Whale.

39. Curious Gills of a ſmall ſpecies of the whale kind.

40. Parts of others, different.

CRABS, &c.

Backs, Claws, and Legs of uncommon ſpecies of Crabs and Lobſters.

Four varieties of the Syngnathus Hippocampus of Linnæus, or little Sea Horſe.

Young Prickly Globe-fiſh. — *Weſt Indies.*

Outſide the Caſe.

Hornet's Neſt. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Preſented to Mr. Parkinſon.*

GLASS CASE IV.

Top Shelf.

Purple and white varieties of the Gorgonia Setoſa of Linnæus, or Sea Feather, from the *Gulph of Florida.*

Ditto, diveſted of the fleſhy part, or coat.

Large ſpecimen of Antipathes Spiralis, Spiral Antipathes, or black Spiral Animal Plant, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 19, *Fig.* 1—6.

Very large ſpecimen of the Millepora Alcicornis of Linnæus, or Harts Horn Coral, with curious adheſions of ſerpulæ, gryphi, and other ſhells, which are partly over-run by he millepora, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 141, *n.* 19.

Another ſpecimen, equally large and fine, from the ſame country.

Two ſpecimens of the Madrepora Muricata of Linnæus, or Branched Muricated Coral f the *Weſt Indies*, naturally united together. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 171, *n.* 76.

Madrepora Ramea of Linnæus, Cinnamon Coral, alſo called May Bloſſom Coral, on ccount of the agreeable ſmell it has when freſh from the ſea, exactly like that of he May bloſſom. — *Sicily.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 38.

Madrepora Labyrinthica Solanderii. Sharp ridged Brainſtone, — *Weſt Indies.* — This eing ſplit in two, ſhews the interior ſtructure. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 160, *n.* 34.

Curious and rare Star Stone, with a Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, or Sea Fan, a rge purple ridged Serpula ſhell, and other adheſions, from the *Weſt Indies.*

The broad flat variety, with ſlender ſhort branches, of the Madrepora Muricata f Linnæus, from the *Eaſt Indies*, in its native ſtate. *Preſented to Mr. Parkinſon.*

The ſame cleaned.

Large and fine ſpecimen of the Piped Wire Sponge, from the *Weſt Indies.*

Large and ſingular tuberculated variety of Madrepora Labyrinthica Solanderii, or harp ridged Brainſtone, from *Martinique.*

The Stag's Horn Coral, a variety of the Madrepora Muricata of Linnæus, from he *Weſt Indies.*

Another ſpecimen of extraordinary ſize, from ditto

The Naked Branched Prickly Coral, a ſcarce variety of the Madrepora Muricata f Linnæus, from *St. Chriſtopher's Iſland, Weſt Indies.*

Sin-

17. Singular variety of the Muricated Coral of the *Weſt Indies.*

18. Large and fine ſpecimen of Millepora Alcicornis, with a curious ſtar ſtone, gryph and other curious adheſions. — *Weſt Indies.*

19. Madrepora Galaxea, the Milky Way Star Stone, of an extraordinary ſize. — *W Indies. — Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 47, *Fig.* 7.

20. Specimen of Madrepora Sinuoſa, or broad-ridged Brainſtone, of the firſt magnitud weighing 100 pounds, from the *Weſt Indies. — Ellis Zooph. p.* 160, *n.* 35.

21. Uncommon large ſpecimen of Madrepora Labyrinthica, or ſharp ridged Brainſton weighing near 200 pounds, from the *Weſt Indies.* —

22. The long branched warted Gorgon, on its native rock, from the *Mediterranean Sea.*

23. Part of a large branch of a tree perforated by ſea worms, (*Teredo Navalis of Linnæu* ſome of which are very large.

Outſide the Caſe.

24. A large Chama Gigas of Linnæus, or Clamp, a kind of cockle-ſhell, from *Borneo*

25. Large ſpecimen of Madrepora Ramea, or May Bloſſom Coral, from the *Medite ranean Sea. — Preſented to Mr. Parkinſon.*

In the Centre of the Saloon.

25. (A). A magnificent Laver, of the curious old *Raphael's ware*; the form an elega oval, with a recurved edge, and pointed bottom, both, as well as a raiſed zone or bel which encircles the middle of the outſide, wrought in fluted or gadrooned work. Eac ſide is ornamented with a laughing cornuted ſatyr's head. Two groteſque ſphin like figures, half ſatyr, half dragon, with each a double tail, ſerve as ſupporters their arms are extended to the edge, and their hind parts, with wings e panded, underneath, reſting on an oval baſe, which has a hollow gadrooned edg The whole is painted in the moſt lively colours, and glazed. On the inſide, within broad groteſque border, is repreſented a Roman naval engagement; the boardin of two ſhips by a number of ſoldiers in boats, ſword and ſhield in hand; ſailo fixing their grappling hooks to facilitate the entrance of the aſſailants, who are o poſed by ſoldiers on board the ſhips armed in like manner. The outſide is enrich with groteſque figures, ſupporting feſtoons of flowers, interſperſed among which a birds, military atchievements, foliage, &c. This capital and maſterly performance beſpeak it the work of firſt rate genius, and renders it the deſerved object of general admiration It was originally in the Medicean Collection, and, at the time of the Duke of Tuſcany taking poſſeſſion of that valuable repoſitory, was by miſtake put out with other article for ſale, and was purchaſed by the late Admiral Broderick, for a conſiderable Sum on whoſe demiſe it came into the poſſeſſion of the late Sir Aſhton Lever.

ithin this Saloon *are four Inſcriptions, intended to impreſs the Spectator with an Idea of the combined Beauty and wonderful Variety of the Works of Creation, and the ſupreme Wiſdom and Goodneſs of that Being, whoſe Fiat ſpake them into Exiſtence.*

On the Eaſt.

O JEHOVAH!
Quam magnifica ſunt tua Opera!
Vir inſipiens non cognoſcit ea!
Stultus non animadvertit ea!

See PSALM xcii. ver. 5, 6.

On the Weſt.

O JEHOVAH!
Quam ampla ſunt tua Opera!
Quam ſapienter ea feciſti!
Quam plena eſt Terra Poſſeſſione Tua!

See PSALM civ. ver. 23.

On the North.

See thro' this Air, this Ocean, and this Earth,
All Matter quick, and burſting into Birth;
Above how high progreſſive Life may go,
Around how wide, how deep extend below!
Vaſt Chain of Being, which from GOD began,
Natures ethereal, human; Angel, Man,
Beaſt, Bird, Fiſh, Inſect, what no Eye can ſee,
No Glaſs can reach, from infinite to Thee,
From Thee to nothing. ——— !

POPE.

On the South.

Theſe are thy glorious Works, Parent of Good.
! ! !
Thou ſit'ſt above theſe Heavens
To us inviſible, or dimly ſeen
In theſe thy loweſt Works; yet theſe declare
Thy Goodneſs beyond Thought, and Power divine.

MILTON.

On the Sides of the Arch entering Apartment V.

1. A moſt beautiful Gorgonia, having an Aſterias Caput Meduſæ, and another curio Star-fiſh entangled in its branches.
2. Drawing in Water Colours of a curious Jaſper, two Agates, and an Egyptian Pebbl by Miſs *Stone.*
3. Ditto of the Opaline Shell Marble, two Agates, and an Egyptian Pebble, by ditto.
4. Diſſections of 3 leaves of plants, exhibiting the moſt curious and minute ramificatio of their fibres, by Mr. *Dobſon,* of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.
5. Ditto of 9 ditto, by ditto.
6. Imitations of Dendritical Mocho Stones, and neat ſmall Landſcapes, done on gla with ſea weeds [a ſpecies of marine fuci] the performance of Mr. *Leake,* ſurgeon, London.

APARTMENT V.

ZOOPHYTES,

Or ANIMAL PLANTS; *but better known by the more common Names* CORALS, CORALLINES, *&c.*

The *Zoophytes* were formerly ranked among the number of ſub-marine plants, a their figure and ſtructure ſeems to warrant the propriety of this arrangement; but th now are indiſputably aſcertained to be of an animal nature, replete with life, growing the form of plants. Many of the Corallines exhibit a great variety of the moſt eleg forms, repreſenting trees and ſhrubs, each of which, both ſtem and branches, contains infinite number of very minute cells, or ſockets, with their ſeveral inhabitants exiſti therein.

It is affirmed by ſome naturaliſts, that theſe animal plants are not only the habitati but even the ſtructure or workmanſhip of their inhabitants, who are of the Polype * ki —However, M. Donati, of Turin, thinks it more juſt to ſay, " That Coral and other Cor " line bodies have the ſame relation to the polypes united to them, that there is betw " the ſhell of a ſnail and the ſnail itſelf, or the bones of an animal and the animal itſelf."

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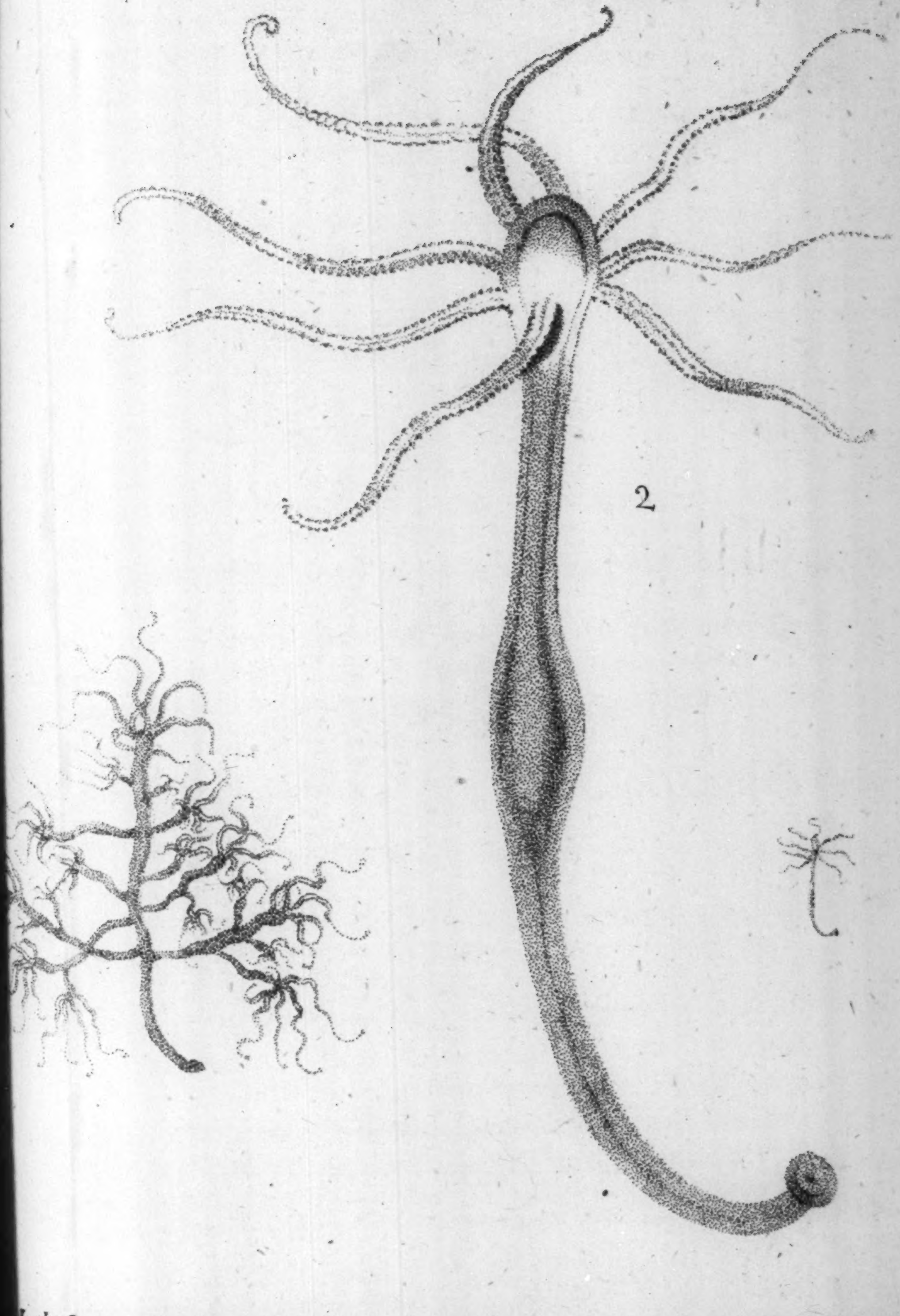
* *They are called Polypes from their being united in the form of a cluſter. They are gelatinous nature, and fix themſelves by their baſe. Their mouth is at one end, ſurrounded hair-like feelers, or arms; and they produce their young, either living or in eggs, from the If the freſh-water Polypes are cut into two or more pieces, each piece will have the wond property of becoming a compleat animal of itſelf.— See Baker's and Trembley's Hiſtory of Polype, and the annexed Plate, from which the reader will eaſily know what is intended the Marine Polype is mentioned.*

GL



Is the Common Freſh-water Polype, at its full growth, but before having produced its Hydra Vulgaris. *Ellis Zooph. p.* 9, *n.* 2. Hydra Griſea of Linnæus.

Is the ſame magnified.

Is the Long-armed Freſh-water Polype, ſhewn as it appears with its numerous progeny

BRITISH MUSEUM

GLASS CASE I.

Gorgonia * Setoſa of Linnæus, Sea Feather, from the *Bahamas*.

Madrepora † Muricata of Linnæus, Prickly White Coral, from the *Weſt Indies*.

Piped Wirey Sponge. — *Weſt Indies*.

Millepora ‡ Calcarea, Chalky Millepore, from the *Weſt-Indies*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 23, *fig.* 13.

Madrepora Interſtincta of Linnæus and Solander. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 167, *Tab.* 56. and Millepora Cœrulea. of Ellis, Blue Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies*. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 142, *Tab.* 12, *fig.* 4.

Madrepora Faſcicularis of Linnæus, Faſciculated or Swathed Coral, from the *Mauritius Iſland*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 30, *fig.* 1.

Sertularia § Thuja of Linnæus, Bottle-bruſh Coralline, from the *Engliſh Coaſt*. *Ellis Corallin. p.* 10. *Tab.* 5, *n.* 9. *fig.* b. B. and in the Frontiſpiece. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 41, *n.* 9.

Madrepora Faſtigiata of Linnæus, Branched Fungus Coral. — *Weſt Indies*, variety of *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 33.

Spongia Oculata of Linnæus, Branched Sponge, from the *Engliſh Coaſt*.— *Ellis Corallin. pl.* 32, *fig.* f. F. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 184.

. Madrepora Meandrites of Linnæus, the Butter Print Coral, from the *Weſt Indies*.—*Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 48, *fig.* 1.

A moſt beautiful ſcarlet Gorgonia, on its native rock, from whence unknown.

. Madrepora Damicornis of Pallas and Solander, or Deer's-horn Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies*. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 170, *n.* 73.

. Madrepora Faſtigiata of Linnæus, var. a curious variety of Branched Fungus-like Coral. — *Weſt Indies*. — Variety of *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 33.

. Madrepora Radiata of Solander, Section of an Aſtroites, with round ſtars, from the *Eaſt Indies*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 47, *n.* 8.

. Foliated variety of the Millepora Alcicornis of Linnæus, or Elk's-horn Coral. — *Weſt Indies*.

. Fucus, or Sea Weed, on its native rock. — *Engliſh Coaſt*.

. Millepora Truncata of Linnæus, Blunt-pointed Millepore, on its native rock. — *Mediterranean Sea*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 23, *fig.* 1 — 8.

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* *A plant-like animal, or cluſter of polypes, whoſe baſe is either horny, ſhelly, or ſtony, coated ith a ſoftiſh fleſh or cruſt, in which the cells, containing the heads of the polypes, are placed.*

† *Madrepora implies a ſtony or hard coral, whoſe pores are large, and of a ſtellated figure.*

‡ *Millepora denotes a ſtony coral, whoſe pores are either imperceptible to the naked eye, or ry ſmall, and of a cylindrical form.*

§ *A cluſter of polypes, incloſed in horny cup-ſhaped denticles, or cells, inſerted into a piped horny m, through which the baſe of the polypes is continued, the whole reſembling a plant.*

18. Sin-

18. Singular ſcalloped variety of Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, or Sea Muſhroom. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 28. *fig.* 5. 6.

19. Tubipora Muſica of Linnæus, or Purple Tubular Coral. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zoop* *Tab.* 27. — *See a curious account of this ſpecies in the ſame work, p.* 144.

20. Stellated Fungus-like Coral, } whence unknown.
21. A pale red Gorgonia. }

22. Cat's Tail Sponge. — *Gulph of Florida.*

23. Madrepora Seriata of Pallas, delicate White Branched Coral, with the cells of the animals placed in ſtrait rows, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 31, *fig.* 1.

24. Stony White Millepore.—*Engliſh Coaſt*, variety of Millepora Polymorpha of Linnæu

25. Corallina * Opuntia of Linnæus, Articulated Coralline. — *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zoop* *Tab.* 20, *fig.* 6.

26. Curious Muricated or prickly Sponge, on its native rock; to which alſo adheres orange-coloured Spondylus ſhell, from the *Weſt Indies.*

27. Fine ſpecimen of the broad flat variety of Madrepora Muricata of Linnæus, with ſlend ſhort branches. — *Eaſt Indies.*

28. The Stem of a Gorgonia Ceratophyta of Linnæus — *Weſt Indies.* — This h ſeveral ſhells of a ſpecies of the oſtrea genus, called Tree Oyſters, adhering to i over which the animals of the Gorgonia have run their fabrication, on whic account 'tis a curious and intereſting ſpecimen.— Compare *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 2, *fig.* 1,

GLASS CASE II.

29. Gorgonia verrucoſa of Linnæus, Warted Gorgon. — *Mediterranean Sea.* — 'Tis al found, but rarely, on the *Engliſh Coaſt.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 89, *n.* 14.

30. Yellow Gorgon, naturally adhering to a ſhell, from the Coaſt of *Sicily.*

31. Another of the ſame kind, founded on a ſtone, from ditto.

32. Curious Orbicular Sponge.

33. Iſis † Hippuris of Linnæus, Pyed Jointed Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zoop* *Tab.* 3, *fig.* 1, *Tab.* 9, *fig.* 3, 4.

34. Madrepora Carduus, the Thiſtle Coral, *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 35, of which it is a young variet

35. Corallina Flabellum, Fan Coralline. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 24.

36. Millepora Foraminoſa, Lace Coral, two ſpecimens, one affixed to a ſtone, the oth to a pullet's egg, a ſhell of the Anomia genus [Anomia Terebratula of Linnæus,] which alſo adhere two ſhells of a ſingular triangular ſpecies of the Serpula or wor ſhell kind. — *Mediterranean Sea.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 26, *fig.* 2. This Coral the Millepora Cellulofa of Linnæus.

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* *Corallina implies an animal growing in the form of a plant, whoſe ſtem is fixed to other bod and is compoſed of capillary or hair-like tubes, whoſe extremities paſs through a calcareous chalky cruſt, and open into pores on the ſurface, through which the polypes extend their feelers.*

† *The Iſis is a plant-like animal, nearly allied to the Gorgonias, having a hard part with and a mealy coat or fleſh, but whoſe ſtem is jointed.*

. Another ſpecimen, with adheſions of ſerpulæ ſhells, from the ſame ſea.

. Millepora Reticulata of Linnæus, Netted Coral, from the coaſt of *Sicily*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 26, *fig*. 5. — This ſpecimen, together with ſome ſerpulæ ſhells, adheres to a ſhell of the Tray genus, Mactra Lutraria of Linnæus.

. Millepora Foliacea, Foliaceous Millepore. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 133. Millepora Faſcialis of Linnæus.

. Bone of a Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, or Sea Fan, partly over-run; and

. (A) Ditto, quite over-run by a Millepora Alcicornis, or Elk's-horn Coral.—*Weſt Indies.*

. Small kind of Madrepora Digitata, or Finger Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.*

. Corallina Cylindrica, Cylindrical Jointed Coralline, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 22, *fig*. 4.

Sertularia Tamariſca of Linnæus, Sea Tamariſk Coralline. — *Ellis Corallin. Tab.* 1, *n.* 1. *fig*. a. A. — This adheres to an old fucus, and is young.

Madrepora Damicornis of Pallas and Solander, Deer's-horn Coral (the ſame as No. 12.) on its native rock, a kind of granite, which is alſo incruſted with ſerpulæ, over-un by a millepore. — *Eaſt Indies.*

Spongia Digitata, curious branched piped Sponge, called the Fingered or Glove Sponge, from *Florida*,

Gorgonia Verrucoſa of Linnæus, Warted Gorgon (ſame as No. 29.) on its native rock, n which is alſo a large Serpula ſhell.

Another, affixed to an oyſter ſhell.

Madrepora Ramea of Linnæus, May Bloſſom Coral. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 38. For a oſt beautiful ſpecimen of this, ſee No. 48. in Glaſs Caſe 7.

Madrepora Flexuoſa and Cæſpitoſa of Linnæus, Bending Coral. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 1, *fig*. 5, 6.

Another, formed on a ſtone.

Warted Gorgon (ſame as No. 29.) on its native rock, with a group of thread worms, me balani, or acorn ſhells, and other adheſions. — This and the five preceding articles e from the *Mediterranean Sea.*

Stem of an old Gorgon, on a decayed coral, ſhewing the manner in which the animals this genus ſpread their baſe to ſecure their fabric.

GLASS CASE III.

Bone of a Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, or Fan Gorgon, from the *Weſt Indies.*

Red variety of a Sicilian Gorgon.

Curious Lobated Sponge.

Iſis Ochracea of Linnæus, Pipy Knobbed Red Coral, from the *Molucca*, or *Spice Iſlands*, the *Eaſt Indies.* — See a deſcription of this curious ſpecies by Mr. Ellis in the Phiſophical Tranſactions, vol. 50, *p*. 189. *See alſo Ellis Zooph. p.* 105, *n.* 1.

(A) Millepora Violacea, Violet-coloured Millepore. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 26. *fig*. 3, 4. — Several ſpecimens of this rare ſpecies are formed on No. 56.

57. Madre-

57. Madrepora Areolata of Linnæus, Cockſcomb Coral. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 47. *fig.* var. having a Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, or Fan Gorgon, naturally affixed to it. — *Weſt Indies.*

58. Bone or Stem of a Gorgon, diveſted of the fleſh.

59. Millepora Alcicornis of Linnæus, Elk's-horn Coral. — *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zo* *p.* 141, *n.* 19.

60. Ditto, formed on the ſtem of an old Gorgon. — *Ditto.*

61. Singular Cavernous Sponge.

62. Curious Netted Sponge, variety of Spongia Cancellata of Linnæus?

63. Madrepora Folioſa of Pallas, Foliated Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *E* *Zooph. pl.* 52.

64. Millepora Decuſſata, Interſected Millepore, from the *Portugal Coaſt,* — *Ellis Zo* *pl.* 23. *fig.* 9.

65. Part of a large ſpecimen of the Naked Branched Prickly Coral, variety of Madrep Muricata of Linnæus. — *Saint Chiſtopher's Iſland, Weſt Indies.*

66. Curious Brown Piped Sponge.

67. Gorgonia Pretioſa, True Red Coral, from the Coaſt of *Sicily.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* *fig.* 3. Iſis Nobilis of Linnæus.

68. Madrepora Crater of Ellis, the Cup Madrepore. — *Eaſt Indies.* — Madrepora Ci raſcens of Solander. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* [illegible]3.

69. Long Branched Warted Gorgon, adhering to a ſtone.
70. Ditto, adhering to a ſhell,
71. Ditto, naturally affixed to part of an iron hoop, } *Mediterranean Sea.*
72. Ditto, formed on part of a ſmall Anchor,

73. Gorgonia Aculeata, Spined or Prickly Gorgon, with adheſions of oyſters, from the *Indies.*

74. Curious Alcyonium,* formed on an old ſtar ſtone, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — Alcyon Pulmonaria, Sea Lungs? — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 175.

75. Cavernous Wirey Sponge. — *Weſt Indies.*

GLASS CASE. IV.

76. Wirey Sponge. — *Weſt Indies.*

77. Spongia Celluloſa, Cellular Sponge. — *Weſt Indies.*

78. Curious Branched Sponge, from the *Gulph of Florida.*

79. Madrepora Agaricites of Linnæus, Agaric Coral. — *Weſt Indies.* Madrepora Un — *Ellis Zooph. Tab* 40. Madrepora Agaricites — ibid, *p.* 159, *n.* 32

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* *The Alcyonium is an animal growing in the form of a plant. The ſtem is fixed, an either fleſhy, gelatinous, ſpongy, or a leather-like ſubſtance; having an outward ſkin, f cells, with ſtar-like openings, or little mouths, which ſend forth polype ſuckers, through w the eggs are produced.*

80 A

A rare Perforated Sponge, adhering to a Pecten-ſhell, from the *Eaſt Indies.*

Madrepora Flexuoſa of Linnæus, Bending Coral, formed on a fragment of an earthen
eſſel, from *Sicily.*

Singular Cavernous Sponge.

Stony White Millepore, from the *Mediterranean Sea.* A variety of Millepora Poly-
orpha of Linnæus.

Corallina Opuntia of Linnæus, Articulated Coralline. — *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph.*
ab. 20, *fig.* 6.

Curious Sponge? with hollow fibres.

Madrepora Bulliens of Solander, Bubbled Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph.*
167, *n.* 63.

Singular Sponge.

Another different, a variety of Spongia Officinalis, of Linnæus, Common Sponge.

Another ſtill different, a large and fine ſpecimen.

The Stem or Bone of an old Gorgonia, diveſted of the Bark or Fleſh, with a large
urple ſerpula ſhell adhering, both over-run by a Millepora Alcicornis, from the *Weſt*
ndies.

Madrepora Annularis. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 53, *fig.* 1, 2. Star Stone Coral. —
eſt Indies.

adrepora Porites of Linnæus, Club-branched Coral. — *Weſt Indies,* — *Ellis Zooph.*
ab. 47, *fig.* 1, 2.

Brown Coral, with adheſions of Serpula ſhells, from the *Mediterranean Sea.* Madre-
ra Tibicina. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 152. *n.* 7.

Singular Sponge.

Curious Gorgon.

The Stem of another, diveſted of the fleſh or bark.

Long Branched Warted Gorgon, on a ſtone, with Milleporæ and other adheſions,
om the *Mediterranean Sea.*

Bottle, which having lain ſome time in the ſea, is over-run with Serpula ſhells of the
riquetra ſpecies. — *This article belongs to the* Teſtacea, *or* Shells, *but is put here for*
ant of room in its proper place.

GLASS CASE. V.

Purple variety of Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, the Fan Gorgon, from the *Weſt*
dies. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 92, *n.* 18.

Ramoſe ditto, from ditto. N.B. *Two very large ſpecimens are on the top of this and*
next Caſe.

Millepora Rubra, Red Millepore, formed on a Shell. — *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph.*
137, *n.* 12.

The ſame kind on a Madrepora Labyrinthica, or ſharp-ridged Brainſtone, from *ditto.*

103. Madrepora Porites of Linnæus, a ſine ſpecimen of the Club-branched Coral in native State. — *Weſt Indies.* — *See* No. 92.

104. Yellow variety of Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, the Fan Gorgon, from the *W* *Indies.*

105. Gorgonia Pretioſa, Red Coral, in ſmall branches, formed on a decayed ſhell. — *Sici*

106. Madrepora Galaxea. The Milky-Way Star Stone, adhering to a purple Gryph ſhell, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 47, *fig.* 7. — This ſpecimen is p forated by a Mytilus Lithophagus of Linnæus, or ſtone piercing Muſcle, which may ſeen in its cell.

107. Corallina Monile, Necklace Coralline, from *Jamaica.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 20, *fig.*

108. An Aſtroites, or Star Stone Coral, with large ſtars, from *Martinique.* — Madrep Dædalea? — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 46, *fig.* 1, 2.

109. Group of Balani, over-run by the Elk's-horn Coral, Millepora Alcicornis of Linnæ from the *Weſt Indies.*

110. Curious Yellow Gorgon, from the *Gulph of Florida.*

111. Red Gorgon on a ſhell. — *Mediterranean Sea.*

112. Another, with a Margaratifera, or Pearl-ſhell, adhering to it, from ditto.

113. Madrepora Anthophyllites, Flower-like Coral. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab*

114. Millepora Lichenoides, Liverwort Millepore, from the Coaſt of *Sicily.* — *Ellis Zo* *Tab.* 23. *fig.* 10 — 12.

115. Madrepora Criſtata, Creſted Madrepore, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. T* 31, *fig.* 3, 4.

116. Corallina Palmata, Palmated Coralline, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* *fig.* a. A.

117. Scarce variety of Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, the Little Sea Muſhroom *Eaſt Indies.*

118. Millepora Truncata of Linnæus, Blunt-pointed Millepore, two ſpecimens, with t branches united, formed on a flat ſtone, to which alſo a variety of the Millepora Li noides and other marine bodies have affixed themſelves, from the *Mediterranean Sea*

119. Gorgonia Verrucoſa of Linnæus, Warted Gorgon, adhering to Pinna-ſhells, f the *Iriſh Coaſt.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 89, *n.* 14.

120. Ditto, adhering to an old brick, from the *Mediterranean Sea.* — This has two ſmall kind of Aſterias Caput Meduſæ, or Meduſa's-head Star-fiſh, intangled in its branc

121. Ditto, with a ſingular coralline adhering to a ſtone, from ditto.

GLASS CASE VI.

122. Moſt elegant Tree of the red variety of Iſis Ochracea of Linnæus, or Jointed Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* *See* No. 56. — On its baſe are ſeveral of the Sertularia natula, or Sea Pen Coralline. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 7, *fig.* 1, 2, with other adhe This beautiful ſpecimen was brought from the *Eaſt Indies,* by Sir Elijah Impey.

123. Curious Yellow Gorgon.

. Madrepora Hirtella of Pallas, Roſy Stellated Coral, from *Providence Iſland.* — Is of fine roſe colour when firſt taken out of the ſea, but the colour fades as it dries. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 37.

. Madrepora Flexuoſa of Linnæus, Bending Coral, formed on a fragment of an earthen veſſel, on which are alſo curious Milleporæ, Serpulæ, &c. — *See* No. 49.

. Corallina Tribulus, Caltrop Coralline, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 1, *fig.* e.

. Fine ſpecimen of that moſt elegant and curious coral Madrepora Phrygia, or Lacework Brainſtone, from the *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 48, *fig.* 2.

. Gorgonia Setoſa of Linnæus, Sea Feather Gorgon, naturally affixed to a Gryphus-ſhell. — *Weſt Indies.* — N.B. A ſmall Margaratifera ſhell is adhering to one of its branches.

. Scarce deep variety of Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, or Sea Muſhroom, from the *aſt Indies.*

. Madrepora Papilloſa, Branched Nipple Coral. — *Eaſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 69. *n.* 70.

. Corallina Fragiliſſima of Linnæus, Brittle Coralline, from the *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis ooph. Tab.* 21, *fig.* d.

Scarce variety of Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, or Sea Muſhroom, naturally affixed o a large ſpondylus ſhell, from *Martinique.*

Millepora Truncata of Linnæus, Blunt-pointed Millepora, with another kind of illepora and curious Serpulæ-ſhells adhering to it, from the *Mediterranean Sea.* — e No. 17.

GLASS CASE VII.

Bone of a ſingular ſpecies of Gorgonia.

Red and Yellow Gorgoniæ on their native rocks, from *Sicily*; one of them has ſe-
ral fragments of the rays of a Meduſa's-head Star-fiſh attached to it.

Madrepora Agaricites of Linnæus, Agaric Coral, and a curious Star-ſtone Coral, the t beginnings of each formed on a decayed Madrepore, from *Martinique.* *See* No. 79.

Curious ſmall Madrepore, with ſmooth cylindrical branches ſtellated at their ends, m the *Mediterranean Sea.*

Scarce variety of Madrepora Gyroſa, or the Swimming Brainſtone, from the *Weſt ies.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 163, *n.* 44.

Beautiful Purple Gorgon, whence unknown.

Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, the Muſhroom Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* *See* . 18.

Madrepora Reticulata, Netted Madrepore Coral, rare, from the *Eaſt Indies.*

Madrepora Verrucoſa of Solander, Warted Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies.* Madrepora micornis of Linnæus. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 172, *n.* 78.

143. An Iſis Hippuris of Linnæus, or Pyed Jointed Coral, with a Millepora Cœrulea Pallas and Ellis, or Blue Coral, adhering to it. *See* No. 5 and 33.

GLASS CASE VIII.

144. Antipathes * Ulex, Furze-like Antipathes, from *Batavia*. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* *fig.* 7, 8.

145. Antipathes Myriophylla, Yarrow-like Antipathes, from the *Molucca Iſlands.* — *Zooph. Tab.* 19, *fig.* 11, 12.

146. Flute Sponge, from the *Gulph of Florida.*

147. Curious Sponge, whence unknown

148. Another, different

149. Madrepora Sinuoſa, Broad-ridged Brainſtone. — *Weſt Indies.*

150. Another larger and very fine.

151. Curious Sponge ſurrounding a number of the Sole Oyſter, [Mya Vulſella Linnæus] from the *Eaſt Indies.*

152. Spongia Infundibuliformis of Linnæus, Funnel-ſhaped Sponge, whence unknown

153. Two others different, one of them formed on a ſpondylus ſhell.

154. Curious Lobated Sponge.

155. Two uncommon Sponges.

156. Madrepora Virginea of Linnæus, Stellated Branched Coral, naturally affixed Noah's Ark-ſhell, from the *Weſt Indies.*

157. Fine Orbicular ſpecimen of Madrepora Verrucoſa of Solander. *See* No. 142.

158. Singular ſpecimen of the Baſis of a red Coral, Gorgonia Pretioſa of Ellis, from Coaſt of *Sicily*. *See* No. 67.

159. Gorgonia Verrucoſa of Linnæus, or Warted Gorgon, remarkable for having Swallow Margaratiferæ naturally affixed to it, from the *Mediterranean Sea.*

160. Red and Yellow Gorgon, on its native rock, from *Sicily.*

GLASS CASE IX.

161. Curious Gorgon, from the *Bay of Honduras.*

162. Curious Muricated Sponge, formed on a coral, whence unknown.

163. Singular Lobated or flapped Sponge, founded on the ſame rock.

164. Curious Star Stone Coral, whence unknown.

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* *The Antipathes is an animal growing in the ſhape of a plant. The ſtem is horny inſide, beſet with ſmall ſpines, and ſpread out at the baſe; the outſide covered with a* *fleſh, full of warts, from whence the polypes extend themſelves. — For a curious account* Antipathes, *ſee Rumph. Herb. Amboin. Book* XII. *chap.* 2, *and Ellis Zooph. p.* 97.

65. Gorgonia Craſſa, Fleſhy Gorgon. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 91, *n.* 17, *Tab.* 18, *fig.* 3. with a Millepora Alcicornis, or Elk's-horn Coral, formed on the Stem of an old Gorgon, from the *Weſt Indies*.

66. The Screen-like Gorgon, formed on a ſtone, from the *Eaſt Indies*, variety of Gorgonia Umbraculum. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 10.

67. Singular ſpecimen of the common Weſt India variety of Madrepora Muricata of Linnæus, Branched Prickly Coral. *See* No. 2.

68. Millepora Alcicornis of Linnæus, Elk's-horn Coral, and a curious Aſtroites, or Star-ſtone Coral. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 41. *fig.* 4. both formed on the knobs of an Alatus Gigas [Strombus Gigas of Linnæus.] or large Conch, from the *Weſt Indies*, a moſt curious and uncommon ſpecimen.

69. Curious red Gorgon, on its native rock.

70. Gorgonia Pinnata.—*Weſt India* Feather-like Gorgon.— *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 14, *fig.* 3.

71. Madrepora Alveolata, Honey Comb Aſtroites, or Star-ſtone Coral, with hexagonal cells, very rare, from the *Eaſt Indies*. — This was formed on a large mother of pearl ſhell, but has been ſeparated from it,

72. Madrepora Gyroſa. The ſwimming Brainſtone, ſo called from its floating on water, from the *Weſt Indies*, rare. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 51.

73. Madrepora Papilloſa of Solander, Branched Nipple Coral, formed on a Clamp-ſhell. — *Eaſt Indies. See* No. 130.

74 Several ſpecimens of a Dwarf Stellated Branched Coral, a variety of Madrepora Hirtella of Pallas. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 155, *n.* 16? formed on a large piece of black Granite, from the Coaſt of *Guinea*.

75. Madrepora Talpa, the Mole-like Coral, from the Coaſt of *New South Wales*. Madrepora Pileus. — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 45.

76. Two of the Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, the Sea-fan, and a Gorgonia Fuſca, or Brown Gorgon, naturally affixed to an old coral, from the *Weſt Indies*.

77. Curious Lobated Sponge, with a Star-ſtone Coral formed within its flaps.

GLASS CASE X.

8. Two ſpecimens of Gorgonia Pectinata of Linnæus, the Comb-like Gorgon; one of them with a curious ſpecies of the Aſterias Caput Meduſæ intangled in its branches, from the *Eaſt Indies*. — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 85, *n.* 9.

9. Branched Yellow variety of the Gorgonia Flabellum of Linnæus, or Sea Fan, from the *Weſt Indies*.

0. Gorgonia Pretioſa, the true Red Coral, on its native rock, from the Coaſt of *Sardinia*. *See* No. 67.

1. Large and fine ſpecimen of the ſame kind of Gorgon, with its branches much complicated. *See* No. 67.

2. Curious Reticulated or net-like Sponge.

183. Madrepora Favoſa of Linnæus, Large-ſtarred Aſtroites or Star-ſtone Coral. — W *Indies.*

184. Millepora Tubipora, Tubulous Millepore, on its native rock. — *Mediterranean Se* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 139. *n.* 16. *Tab.* 26. *n.* 1. Millepora Lichenoides of Linnæus.

185. Gorgonia Flammea, the Fiery Red Gorgon, from the *Cape of Good Hope.* — *Ell* *Zooph. Tab.* 11.

186. Madrepora Galaxea, The Milky-Way Aſtroites Coral, formed on an old Murex-ſhell — *Weſt Indies. See* No. 106.

187. Very curious variety of Madrepora Fungites of Linnæus, or Sea Muſhroom, remark able for having 20 young ones of the ſame kind formed on its under part, from th *Eaſt Indies.* — Such ſpecimens are very uncommon. *See* No. 140.

188. Scarce ſpecies of Sea Muſhroom, remarkable for its thickneſs.

189. Curious variety of Madrepora Virginea of Linnæus, or Stellated Branched Cora from the *Bahamas.*

190. Madrepora Roſea of Pallas, Roſe-coloured Madrepore, from *St. Domingo.* — *El* *Zooph. p.* 155. *n.* 18.

191. Millepora Calcarea, Chalky Millepore, formed on a Buccinum-ſhell, from the *W* *Indies.*

192. Corallina Penicillus of Linnæus, Pencil or Plain Stemmed Mop Coralline, from t *Weſt Indies.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 25. *fig.* 4. 6.

193. Tubularia Acetabulum of Linnæus, Saucer-like Coralline, from *Gibraltar.*

194. The Scarlet variety of Tubipora Muſica of Linnæus or Organ-pipe Coral, from t *Eaſt Indies.*

195. Madrepora Limax, the Slug-like Coral, from the Coaſt of *New South Wales.*

196. Madrepora Bulliens, Bubbled Coral. — *Eaſt Indies.* Curious and beautiful ſpecime formed on an old one of the ſame kind. — *See* No. 86.

197. Curious ſpecies of Muricated Madrepore Coral, from the *Eaſt Indies,* very rare.

198. Delicate Species of Aſtroites, with hexagonal cells, from the *Weſt Indies.*

199. Dwarf kind of Madrepora Virginea of Linnæus, or Stellated Branched Coral, fr the *Weſt Indies.*

200. Double Sea Muſhroom, very curious. — *See* No. 18.

201. Curious Aſtroites, with large round cells. — *Eaſt Indies.*

202. Sertularia Antennina of Linnæus, Lobſter's Horn Coralline, from the *Engliſh Co* *Ellis Zooph. p.* 45. *n.* 14.

203 Pennatula * Phoſphorea of Linnæus, the Shining Sea Pen, from the *Bay of Naples.*

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* *The Pennatula, or Sea Pen, is an animal that ſwims freely about in the ſea, of many ſhap having a bone in the inſide to ſupport it. It ſends forth from the upper part of its ſtem poly like mouths, ſurrounded by claws; through theſe it produces its eggs. The lower part of the ſ is bare. All of this genus have the remarkable property of ſending forth a ſtrong phoſphor light in the ſea.*

04 Fluſtra* Foliacea of Linnæus, Broad-leaved Sea Matt, from *Weymouth.* — *Ellis Zooph. Tab.* 2, *fig.* 8.

05. Fluſtra Truncata of Linnæus, Square-topped Sea Matt, from *Weymouth.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 11. *n.* 1.

05 (A) The ſame, bleached by lying on the ſea ſhore.

06 Cellaria † Farciminoides, Bugle Celleferous Coralline, from *Weymouth.* — *Ellis Zooph. p.* 26, *n.* 13. — Tubularia Fiſtuloſa of Linnæus.

07 Part of the branch of a Tree, perforated by pholades, and its ſurface incruſted with groups of the ſerpula filoſa, or thread-worm ſhells, from the *Mediterranean Sea.* — *This article appertains to the* Teſtacea *or* Shells, *but was put here for want of room in its proper place.*

**The Fluſtra, or Sea Matt, is an animal that grows on other bodies, and ſometimes, but rarely, adheres by little radical tubes to them. The ſtem is a membranaceous leaf-like ſubſtance, con-ing of many rows of cells united together, which ſpread out as they grow, and divide into many rts; the whole ſurface having the appearance of being wove like a matt. It ſends forth rough the mouth-like openings of its cells, ſuckers or feelers, ſhaped like the freſh-water polype; ſe are fixed at the bottom of each cell. The ovaries appear to be the pearl-like ſtuds, which find at the top of the cells.*

† The Cellaria, or Celleferous Coralline, is an animal growing in the form of a plant. The is cruſtaceous, inclining to ſtone, compoſed of rows of cells, for the moſt part jointed and nched, adhering by little tubes. It ſends forth polype-like ſuckers from the little openings of h of its cells.

END OF PART I.

PART II. will be publiſhed with all convenient Speed.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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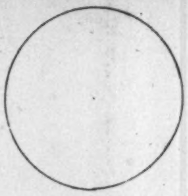

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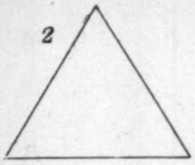

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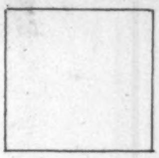

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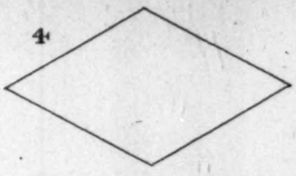

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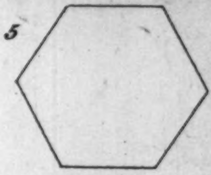

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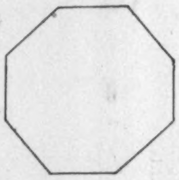

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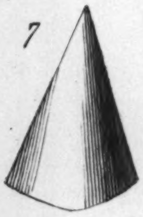

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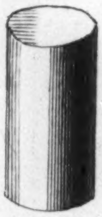

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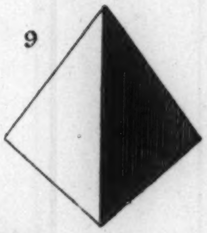

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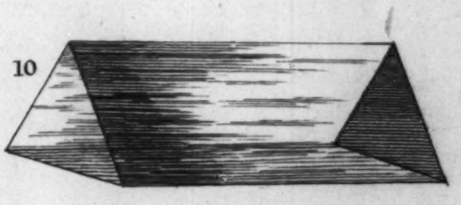

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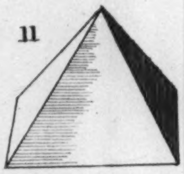

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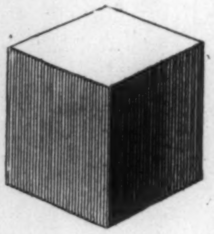

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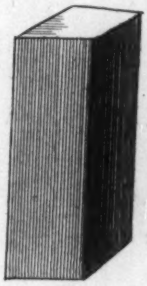

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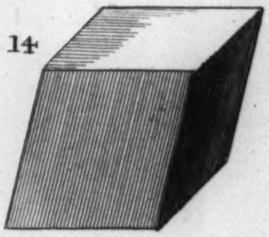

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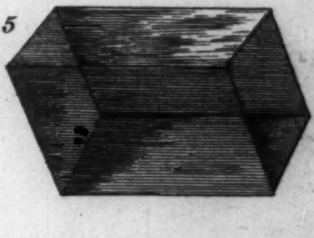

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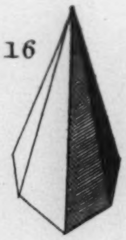

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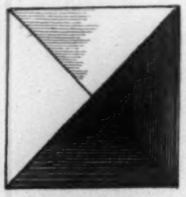

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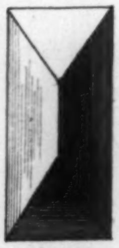

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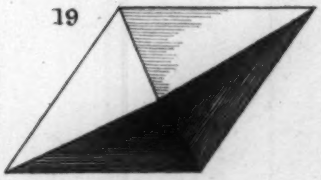

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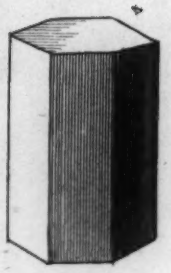

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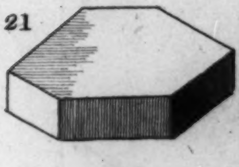

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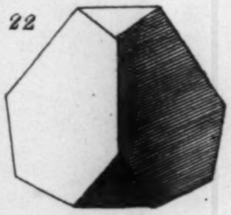

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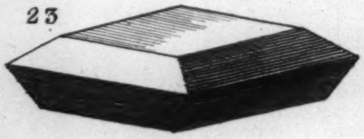

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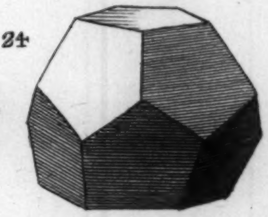

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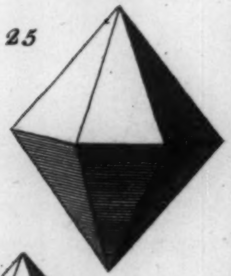

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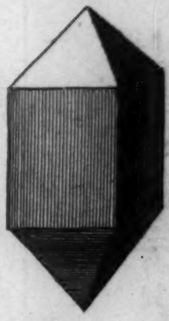

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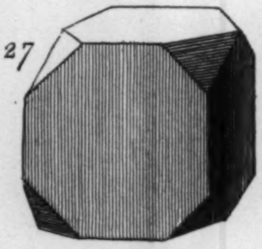

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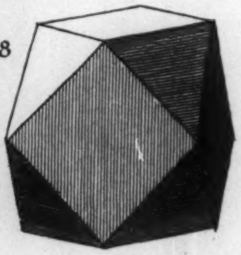

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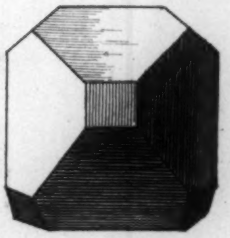

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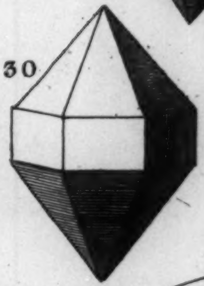

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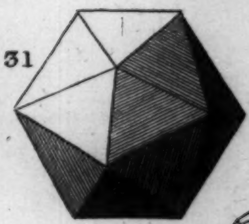

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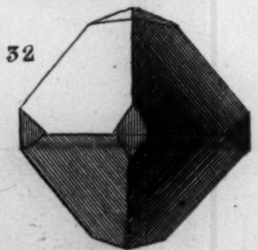

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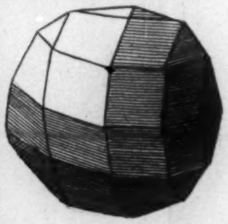

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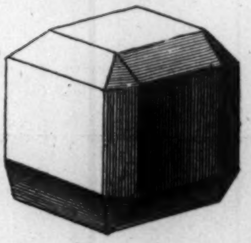

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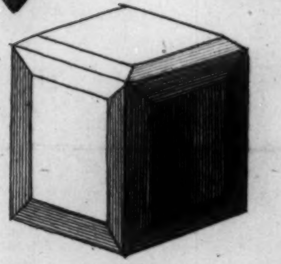

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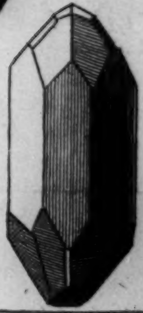

A

COMPANION

TO THE

MUSEUM.

PART II.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A COMPANION TO THE MUSEUM.

PART II.

MINERALS.

INTRODUCTION.

INERALOGY being a ſtudy of the firſt importance to mankind, it is no wonder that when the European world emerged from Gothic darkneſs, this ſcience ,among others, begin to attract the attention of men of genius, deſirous of attaining iffuſing a ſpecies of knowledge that had ſo eminently for its object the utility of the race; and that from the ſaid period to the preſent time it ſhould be continually improv- nder the intenſe labours and curious reſearches of ſucceſſive mineralogiſts. But altho' nſiderable a progreſs has been made herein, particularly of late years, much remains be done; as it is confeſſed on all hands, that there are many ſubſtances in the foſſil om with which we are totally unacquainted, and others that have been only partially ned. Experiments are, however, continued by the learned with aſſiduity, and new ries are daily making; but it is to be lamented, that in reſpect to the cultivation moſt uſeful ſtudy, England ſhould be ſo very far behind other European nations, lly as it is a country which abounds with ſubterranean treaſures; and as Mr. juſtly obſerves, in the Preface to his *Elements of Mineralogy*, "when we conſider the ee of excellence which many of the practical arts, buſied in the treatment of mine- have reached in *England*, and alſo that in the merely ſpeculative ſciences we are at on a level with our neighbours on the Continent, it cannot but be matter of ſurprize, with reſpect to Mineralogy, the parent of theſe arts, they ſhould ſtand confeſſedly ior to us. That this inferiority on our ſide does not originate in any want of in- ity in our artiſts, evidently appears by the maſterly productions of a *Parker* and a *ewood*. The true cauſe lies deeper: Mineralogy is an art, whoſe cultivation and ovement requires both ſpeculation and practice: the mere theoriſt will never

“ deſcend into the laborious details of the practical part without due encouragem
“ or a degree of enthuſiaſm, in a country devoted to politics rarely to be met wi
“ and the practical artiſt ſeldom poſſeſſes thoſe general principles of ſcience, and
“ tenſive acquaintance with the diſcoveries of his cotemporaries, that are indiſpenſ
“ requiſites to eſtabliſh him on a footing of equality with them. On the Continent Mi
“ ralogy is on a very different footing. In Sweden and Germany it is conſidered
“ branch of ſcience worthy of the attention of government. There are colleges in wh
“ it is regularly taught; it forms a diſtinct and honourable profeſſion, like that of
“ ſoldier, the merchant, or the barriſter: its ſuperior officers form a part of the adm
“ ſtration of the ſtate. Young ſtudents, fraught with the knowledge to be acquired in
“ own country, are ſent abroad to glean all that can be collected from a more diverſ
“ view of nature, or a more improved practice of the arts. This example has been la
“ followed by the *French*, the *Ruſſians*, and even the *Spaniards*.

“ The French have erected a mineralogical ſchool at Paris, to which a conſider
“ penſion is annexed. *Subterraneous maps* of the whole kingdom are now tracing,
“ mineralogical voyages are from time to time undertaken at the public expence.* C
“ miſtry, the parent of Mineralogy, is cultivated by the moſt enlightened nations in *Eu*
“ and particularly in France, with a degree of ardour that approaches to enthuſi
“ it forms the favourite occupation, and even the moſt faſhionable object of attentio
“ only of the middling, but even of ſome in the higheſt ranks of ſociety.

“ In England, on the contrary, (a country far richer than France in mineral pr
“ tions) it receives no encouragement from the public, and few apply to it except Ge
“ men in the medical line, whoſe tranſient attention is ſoon diverted by their more dire
“ cupations. The conſequences are obvious: the groſſeſt blunders are daily comm
“ in working our mines, and extracting our ores; inſomuch that learned foreigners hav
“ marked, that were it not for their ſuperior excellence, and the cheapneſs of fuel,
“ extraction would infallibly be attended with loſs, † and many uſeful ſubſtances are
“ rejected as uſeleſs.”

The Reverend and ingenious Dr. Watſon obſerves alſo, in the Preface to his *Ch*
Eſſays, that “ Chemiſtry ” (which includes the ſtudy of Mineralogy) “ is cultivated a
“ by perſons of the firſt rank, fortune, and abilities. They find in it a never failing
“ of honourable amuſement for their private hours; and, as public men, they co
“ its cultivation as one of the moſt certain means of bringing to their utmoſt perfecti
“ manufactures of their country.”

The Leverian Muſeum being deficient in ſeveral parts of this particular bra
natural hiſtory, when it came into the hands of the preſent poſſeſſor, he has, at a
conſiderable expence, greatly enriched this part of the collection with many choice
and intereſting ſpecimens, to which he is daily making additions, thereby contri

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* *As that of Mr.* Jars, *&c.* † *Ferber, Reiſe Derbyſhire.*

much as falls within his province to facilitate the ſtudy of Mineralogy in this country. e advantages reſulting from which are, that the ſtudent will here ſee, at one view, ſt of the bodies which are already noted by authors, thereby avoiding the expence of lecting, and having an opportunity of inſpecting many of the ſubjects on a much ger ſcale than it is poſſible to have them in any private muſeum. They are faithfully ribed according to the beſt information that could be procured, though it muſt be feſſed, that it is next to impoſſible to convey a requiſite idea of ſeveral of the articles the moſt exact and minute account of them, many of which, however accurately de- ibed, ſhould be ſeen, in order to render the deſcriptions perfectly intelligible.

he whole are arranged, ſo far as their reſpective ſituations in the Muſeum would it, according to the moſt approved modern authors.

he mineral kingdom is divided by *Kirwan*, *Cronſtedt*, &c. nearly as follows :

1. EARTHS and STONES.
2. SALTS.
3. INFLAMMABLES.
4. METALS.

Each of theſe is again ſubdivided in the manner following:

1. EARTHS.

he Calcareous.
he Ponderous, called Barytes.
he Magnesian, or Muriatic.
he Argillaceous.
5. The Siliceous.
To which Bergman adds,
6. The Adamantine, or Earth of the Diamond.

2. SALTS.

They are divided by Mr. *Kirwan* as follows :

cid lcaline eutral	Salts.	Theſe are ſubdivided into a variety of different ſpecies. — See *Kirwan* and *Cronſtedt*.

3. INFLAMMABLES.

The principal kinds are,

nflammable Air.
epatic Air.
lumbago, or Black Lead.
4. Mineral Tallow.
5. Ambergris.*
6. Amber.†

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his is ſuppoſed by ſome to belong to the vegetable kingdom. — See Magellan's *note in* ſtedt, *page* 457. *Others have conceived it to be the fæces of the ſpermaceti whale.*

his is ſuppoſed, and with great appearance of probability, to appertain to the vegetable om. — Ibid. p. 461, *note* [*a*]. *— See the remark, p.   of this Catalogue.*

7. Rock Oil, or Naphtha.
8. Petrol.
9. Maltha, or Barbadoes Tar.
10. Elastic Petrol.‡
11. Fossil Pitch, or Hardened Rock Oil.
12. Jet.
13. Mineral Phlogiston, united wi different Earths, as Liver-ſtone, Co &c.
14. Sulphur, or Brimstone.
15 Sulphur, united with Metals, &c.

4. METALS.

NOBLE or PERFECT METALS.

1. Gold.
2. Platina.
3. Silver.
4. Mercury, or Quicksilver.

IMPERFECT METALS.

5. Lead.
6. Copper.
7. Iron.
8. Tin.

SEMI-METALS.

9. Bismuth.
10. Nickel.
11. Arsenic.
12. Cobalt.
13. Zinc.
14. Antimony.
15. Manganese.

To which late Diſcoveries have added,

16. Molybdena.
17. Wolfram, or Tongstein.
18. Siderite.
19. Uranite.

With two or three others, yet but imperfectly aſcertained.

Saxa, or compound ſtones, volcanic productions, &c. are not included by Mr. Cro under any of the foregoing heads; he treats of them ſeparately, by way of appendi

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‡ *This, with other oily combuſtibles, are ſuppoſed to derive their origin from the* *kingdom.* — *See* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, *by* Magellan, *p.* 470.

NATIVE FOSSILS, or MINERALS.

Between GLASS CASE X *and* XI, APARTMENT V.

1. A Natural Magnet, or Loadſtone, * of extraordinary ſize, weighing 184 lb. from the Brazils.

1. A. A large Horſe-ſhoe artificial Magnet.

2. A capital ſpecimen of the Rainbow Feldſpath, † rich in priſmatic colours, from the coaſt of Labradore. — This is fixed in a moveable mahogany frame, for more readily turning it to the light, to view its beautiful and diverſified appearances. ‡

3. A very large and fine ſlab of the white variety of the flexible micaceous § Sand Stone, from the Brazils. — This is in a mahogany glaſs-caſe, but ſo contrived by projecting part of it thro' the top of the caſe, as that its curious property of bending like a thin board may be eaſily ſhown, which, in a ſtone ſufficiently hard to ſtrike fire with ſteel, appears very ſurprizing. ||

4. A capital group of white Quartz Cryſtals, (a ſpecies of ſiliceous earth) ſprinkled with violet cubic fluors, from a lead mine in Were Dale, Durham. — This group is remarkable for being cracked acroſs by ſome natural commotion, whilſt in its primitive ſituation

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* *The Magnet is claſſed by authors among the martial ores, as it contains much iron, but ſuppoſed to include other metallic ſubſtances. Its conſtitution has not yet been properly exa-ined; and the cauſe of its wonderful property of atracting iron, &c. is intirely unknown.* — irwan, p. 271, ſpec. 3, *and* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, p. 737.

† *This is called by authors Rhombic Quartz, and by ſome is placed among the ſiliceous earths; ers claſs it as a Barytes. It has the firſt name from its figure when found cryſtallized, hich is that of a rhomb. — The term* Feld-ſpath *is adopted from the Germans, with whom word* Feld *ſignifies* a Field, *and likewiſe a compartment, or regular ſurface. Thus Feld- th means a ſpar compoſed of little compartments of rhombic or other figures.* J. R. Forſter. — *ne tranſlate it Wild or Mountain Spar.*

‡ *It is but a few years ago (12 or 15) that this beautiful ſtone began to be known in rope. It is brought from the coaſt of Labradore, where the Moravians, who have a colony ng the Eſquimaux, firſt diſcovered it. — See a farther deſcription of it in* Cronſtedt's Mi- ralogy, *by* Magellan, *p.* 199, *where it is placed among the ſiliceous earths.*

§ *Having in its compartments many particles of mica, or ſpangle ſtone. See p.* 66.

|| *This ſtone has not as yet been deſcribed by any author,* Magellan *excepted, It is men- d in his Corrections and Additions, folio* 54, *of the Preface, &c.*

in

in the earth, and the parts afterwards connected by the formation of the cubic fluors and cryſtals of galena, or ſolid lead ore. The baſe is a pale amethyſtine fluor, in which is a globular piece of iron ore.

5. A very large ſpecimen of gloſſy black cryſtallized Blend, or Speltre ore, ſprinkled with pearly rhombic barytes, and here and there a cryſtal of lead ore, ſome ſpar, &c. from a lead mine at Keſwick in Cumberland. *

6. A capital ſpecimen of Galena, formed in very large truncated † cubes, with cryſtallized blend and ſmall quartz cryſtals intermixed, the whole partly over-run by a ſtalagmitical or drop-ſtone ſpar; from a lead mine on Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

7. A ſpecimen of Galena, of extraordinary ſize, weighing 263 pounds, from Derbyſhire.

8. A large poliſhed ſlab, formed of a group of white and ferrugineous, or ruſty, cubic fluors, exhibiting curious triangular ſhaped figures, owing to particular ſections of the cubes, from Derbyſhire.

GLASS CASE XI.

MARCASITES. ‡

1. Cubic Marcaſites, from Saxony and other countries
2. Small cubic Marcaſites, from Cornwall.
3. Large and fine cubic Marcaſites, with columnar rock cryſtal, from ditto.
4. A botryoid or grape-like aſſemblage of cubic Marcaſites, on the ſide of a columna rock cryſtal, from ditto.
5. Cubic Marcaſites with ſpars on lime-ſtone, in which a gryphites or beaked oyſter is imbed ded, from the Blue Lodge Quarry, near Bath.
6. Cubic Marcaſites on cauk, from Ecton copper mine, in Staffordſhire.
7. Ditto, much interſected, with blend and ſpar, on § cauk, from Derbyſhire.
8. Small cubic Marcaſites in black ſlate, from the vicinity of Dublin, commonly called Iri Diamonds. Theſe are manufactured into buttons and other ornaments, &c. yet pr ſerving the natural form of the marcaſites, which are very brilliant, particularly candle-light.

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* *The Blend is an ore of zinc.*

† *A dice-like figure, having the corners as it were cut off.*

‡ *Theſe are by* Cronſtedt *placed among the inflammable ſubſtances, they being a compou ſulphur, which is the moſt prevailing part, with metals of various kinds, principally iron. The finer kinds are often cut and poliſhed as the gems are, and, like them, worn by way of ornam*

§ *A term uſed by the miners in Derbyſhire for a ſpecies of barytes, perhaps corrupted f* cork, *which it ſometimes reſembles.*

9. S

9. Small cubic Marcaſites in little round groups, on a ſeptarium, from Sheepy Iſland, Kent.

10. A very large and fine cubic Marcaſite, with a ferrugineous coat, ſaid to come from China. — The ſame kind is brought from Peru, and called by the Spaniards Piedra del Ynca, or the Royal Stone. *

11. Marcaſite poliſhed.

12. Marcaſites of an irregular figure on cauk and ſpar, from Ecton Mine, Staffordſhire.

13. Ditto, beautifully coloured, from ditto.

14. Marcaſites in large cryſtals of an irregular figure, on a group of rock cryſtals, from Cornwall.

15. Marcaſites in minute angulated cryſtals, on a group of quartz cryſtals, from the Hartz.

16. Ditto on brown rhombic barytes, and quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

17. Coloured Marcaſites, with a ſcabrous or rough ſurface, ſeeming to be a congeries or cluſter of ſmall truncated cubes, greatly interſected, or running one into another, from Cornwall.

18. Plated and Cockſcomb yellow Marcaſites with ſpars, on a group of cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire.

19. Small teſſellated, or dice-like, Marcaſites on the ſurface of a group of cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire..

0. Small Marcaſites in truncated cubes on a group of cauk, ſpar, &c. from Ecton Mine, Staffordſhire.

1. Marcaſites of 14 ſides, each being a truncated cube, on a calcareous or lime ſtone, from Sheepy Iſland, Kent.

2. Poliſhed cubic Fluors, with internal marcaſites, forming veins on the ſurface, from Derbyſhire.

3. Group of large cubic Fluors, having marcaſites within them, from ditto.

4. Cockſcomb Marcaſites, ſeveral ſpecimens variouſly combined with cubic fluors, ſpars, blend, &c. from ditto.

5. Marcaſites in double quadrilateral pyramids, joined baſe to baſe, with the points truncated, or ſeemingly cut off, making cryſtals of 14 ſides, with ſpars, &c. on lime-ſtone, from the vicinity of Bath.

6. Minute octoedral or eight-ſided Marcaſites, in a ſtalactitical, or icicle-like, group on quartz, from Cornwall.

Bright teſſellated Marcaſites with white nummular, or money-like, twelve-ſided ſpars, and lead ore, from Were Dale in the biſhoprick of Durham.

Caſt of a bivalve ſhell in lime-ſtone froſted with ſmall Marcaſites of like figure with N° 25, from a quarry near Bath.

A very bright exoctoedral or fourteen-ſided Marcaſite, from Cornwall.

A large ſpecimen of ſolid Marcaſite, with a ſhining ſurface, formed by multitudinous congeries of minute cubes, greatly interſected, from ditto.

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* *See* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, *by* Magellan, *p.* 497, *ſect.* 254, *a.* 1.

31. A group of large twenty-four-ſided ſpars, having internal ſpars coated with marcaſites of an irregular figure, from Ecton mine, Staffordſhire.

32. The like kind of Marcaſites, forming a coat on the ſurface of an hexagonal pyramid of a ſpar, which is ſaturated or filled with marcaſites in ſmall ſpiculæ, or needle-like figures, from ditto.

33. A large cubic Marcaſite ſlightly truncated, with ſeveral leſſer ones of the like figure, having quartz intermixed, from a copper mine in Cornwall.

34. A group of Marcaſites of like figure, from Derbyſhire.

35. Another from Cornwall.

36. A group of cubic Marcaſites, from ditto.

37. A cluſter of teſſellated Marcaſites, the corners of ſome of which are ſlightly truncated, from ditto.

38. Ditto, finely coloured, with peacock copper ore, quartz and white clay, from ditto.

39. Marcaſites in truncated cubes, greatly interſected, with double-pointed ſpars on a rude maſs of plated cauk, which with the ſpars are tinged of a ruſty colour; from a lead mine in Derbyſhire.

40. Groups of exoctoedral Marcaſites, with quartz, from Cornwall.

41. Ditto, in a ſtalactitical form, from ditto.

42. The like figured Marcaſites, in a botryoid form, from ditto.

43. Ditto, finely coloured, from ditto.

44. Marcaſite in a brecciated* aſh-coloured and purple ſtone, from Ecton mine, Staffordſhire. — This has been poliſhed.

45. Specimen of ſpar with internal Marcaſites, from ditto, and alſo poliſhed.

46. Dodecaedral or twelve-ſided Marcaſites, from Germany.

47. Exoctoedral Marcaſites, from Cornwall.

48. A group of cubic Fluors, interiorly and exteriorly ſprinkled with marcaſites of an indeterminate figure, and partly coated with minute cubic marcaſites. There is alſo ſom cryſtallized galena combined with the fluors, from Derbyſhire.

49. A Group of dark purple cubic Fluors, coated with very ſmall cubic marcaſites, from ditt

50. A group of white cubic Fluors, ſprinkled with ſmall marcaſites of an indeterminat figure, and combined with cryſtallized galena, from ditto.

51. A poliſhed Fluor, which being clear, internal cubes ſprinkled with marcaſites may b plainly ſeen, from ditto.

52. Small dark coloured Marcaſites, of an exoctoedral figure, on a group of white quar cryſtals, from the Earl of Hopetoun's mines at the Lead Hills, Scotland; found after explosion by the miners, 120 fathoms deep.

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* *This term is adopted from the Italians, who mean by it any kind of ſtone, the ground which is of an uniform colour, and whoſe ſpots are as it were pieces of other ſtones inlaid or into it.*

53. Brig

3. Bright yellow Marcaſites in ſmall irregular figures on a group of white cubic fluors, from Leiceſterſhire.

4. Plated Marcaſites in a ſtalactitical form, from Cornwall.

5. Roſes, or ſmall groups of minute cubic Pyritæ, on part of an ammonites, or ſnake ſtone, from Glouceſterſhire.

6. Marcaſite in coal, from Northumberland.

7 Very bright exoctoedral Marcaſites, combined with violet cubic fluors, from Cornwall.

8. Brilliant exoctoedral Marcaſites much interſecting each other, on a micaceous ſlate, from ditto.

9. Cubic Marcaſites combined with aqua marine and violet cubic fluors and rock cryſtals, from ditto.

0. Minute cubic Marcaſites, partly covering the ſurface of a group of violet cubic fluors, combined with white quartz cryſtals, from Were Dale, Durham.

1. Marcaſites in ſmall cubes, ſome of them very minute, intermixed with brilliant white quartz cryſtals, on the ſurface of a group of cubic fluors, of a gray colour, tinted with aqua marine; the baſe of which is ſprinkled with white nummular twelve-ſided ſpars, from Durham.

2. Solid Marcaſite, the ſurface formed into a multitudinous botryoid congeries of minute cubes, on copper ore and quartz, from Cornwall.

GLASS CASE XII.

FLUORS.*

White cubic Fluors, various ſpecimens, either in ſeparate groups or combined with lead ore, ſpar, blend, &c. from Derbyſhire.

A. Ditto, poliſhed.

Violet cubic Fluors on a group of ſpars, from ditto.

Ditto, ſprinkled with marcaſites on cauk and ſpar, from ditto.

Pale amethyſtine cubic Fluors with cryſtallized lead ore, from ditto.

Amethyſtine cubic Fluors of all gradations of colour from pale to almoſt black, out of a pit on the ſide of a hill near Caſtleton in Derbyſhire. — This is the principal ſtone made uſe of in the vaſes, obeliſks, &c. the manufacture of that county.

Varieties of ditto poliſhed.

Violet Fluors in diſtinct cubes on a group of quartz cryſtals, whoſe baſe is a group of greeniſh fluors in large cubes, from the Biſhoprick of Durham. — [*This article is placed in Caſe* XIII, *for want of room here.*]

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* *Theſe bodies, which are phoſphoreſcent, or ſhine in the dark when heated, have their ne from their being uſeful in promoting the fuſion of lead ores, whoſe veins they generally mpany, for which it is a fluor, or flux, and is therefore as much valued by the ſmelters, as ax is by the aſſayers. They are placed among the calcareous earths, but do not ferment h acids like ſpars; however, they are not hard enough to ſtrike fire with ſteel. — See* nſtedt's Mineralogy, *p.* 40—45.

8. Yellow cubic Fluors, from Derbyſhire.
9. Ditto, with a ferrugineous coat, from ditto.
10. Yellow cubic Fluors, having the edges bevelled, or as it were ſloped off, from ditto,
11. Topazine cubic Fluors, from Wales.
12. Ditto, with cryſtallized blend, from Derbyſhire.
13. Small groups of clear violet cubic Fluors, from Durham. †
14. Another, having a topazine tint, from ditto.
15. Amethyſtine Fluor, in large cubes, from ditto.
16. Ditto, combined with white quartz cryſtals, from ditto.
17. Ditto, of a darker complexion, and ſmooth ſurface, ſtudded with ſmall brillia double-pointed cryſtals, from ditto.
18. A capital group of amethyſtine Fluors in very large cubes, whoſe ſurfaces are entirel coated with white quartz cryſtals, from ditto.
19. Gray cubic Fluors, much interſecting each other, from Derbyſhire.
20. Gray cubic Fluors, combined with lead ore, blend, and ſpars, from ditto.
21. Pale violet and yellowiſh cubic Fluors intermixed, combined with cryſtallized galen from ditto.
22. Dark coloured amethyſtine cubic Fluors, from the neighbourhood of Matlock Bat Derbyſhire.
23. Purple cubic Fluors, partly coated with brown rhombic barytes, from Durham.
24. Greeniſh cubic Fluors, highly ſaturated with marcaſites, and combined with cryſta lized blend, from Derbyſhire.
25. Groups of greeniſh cubic Fluors, with the edges bevelled, one of them froſted wi ſpars, and combined with lead ore, from ditto.
26. Group of white cubic Fluors, having internal cubes, ſprinkled with marcaſites, fr ditto.
27. Poliſhed ſlab, formed of a group of brown cubic Fluors, combined with a fleſh-colou cauk, from ditto.
28. Green Fluor, from Cornwall.
29. Aqua marine cubic Fluors, ſtudded and combined with brilliant quartz cryſtals, fr Durham.
30. Cubic Fluors of a greeniſh tint, formed on cockſcomb marcaſites, which are viſi through the cubes, and partly over-run with white ſpars; from Derbyſhire.
31. Gray cubic Fluors, combined with ſpars of a like colour, and both interiorly exteriorly ſprinkled with marcaſites; from Leiceſterſhire.
32. Violet cubic Fluors, partly coated with minute marcaſites, from ditto.
33 A group of cubic Fluors, of a pale violet colour, on a thin black mine ſtone, the ot ſide of which is covered with ſpars; from Eyam, in Derbyſhire,

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† *The Durham fluors are as capable of being formed into ornamental and uſeful articl the Derbyſhire ones, but have been little attended to.*

34. P

4. Pale violet cubic Fluors, with lead ore and ſpars, from ditto.

. Cubic Fluors of a dark aſhen colour, with ſpars, &c. from ditto.

6. Large amethyſtine cubic Fluors, with white quartz cryſtals, ſmaller amethyſtine cubic fluors, and cryſtallized galena on the ſurface; from Durham.

7. Cubic Fluors of a deep amethyſtine colour, from ditto.

8. Ditto, having their edges ſlightly bevelled, from ditto.

9. White cubic Fluors, with a ſcabrous ſurface, combined with galena and cryſtallized blend; from Derbyſhire.

. Pale amethyſtine cubic Fluors with cryſtallized galena, from Durham.

. Dark violet cubic Fluors, clouded with white, and ſlightly ſprinkled with marcaſites, formed on a group of aqua marine cubic fluors, having ſome galena in it; from ditto.

. A large group of dark violet cubic Fluors, partly ſprinkled with minute exoctoedral cryſtals of galena, on an aqua marine fluor; from ditto.

. A green Fluor, formed in well defined cubes, coated with a green argillaceous or clay-like matter, and prettily grouped on the ſurface of ſmall white quartz cryſtals, the baſe of which is a mine ſtone, containing ſome ſilvery micæ; from ditto.

GLASS CASE XIII.

BARYTES, *or* PONDEROUS EARTH.*

White pearly rhombic Barytes, variouſly combined with lead ore, blend, cryſtals, &c. rom lead mines on Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

Brown rhombic Barytes, with cryſtals, lead ore, blend, &c, from ditto.

Ditto, ſmall and much interſected; forming globoſe figures on a group of large methyſtine cubic fluors, from a lead mine in Were Dale, Durham.

Blue Feldſpath, combined with a white opaque quartz, or rough cryſtal, and ſilvery icæ, from the Electorate of Triers.

Priſmatic or Rainbow Feldſpath, of ſeveral moſt vivid and beautiful colours, from he coaſt of Labradore, poliſhed. ‡

. An onachine or ſtraight-veined Feldſpath, of a brilliant yellow colour, edged with ue and green, from ditto, and alſo poliſhed.

White plated cauk, of a globoſe ſhape, and variouſly combined with pellucid or ear white and other cubic fluors, lead ore, blend, marcaſite, &c. from lead mines in erbyſhire.

itto, ſprinkled with irregularly figured grains of mundic or marcaſite, from Ecton pper mine, Staffordſhire.

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* *For an account of this newly-diſcovered earth, firſt noticed by Dr. William Withering, irmingham, ſee* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, *by* Magellan, *p.* 84.

‡ *See the note at p.* 59, *No.* 2.

8. Yellow plated Cauk, on purple cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire.
9. Globoſe plated Cauk, of a ferrugineous colour, with yellow cubic fluors, lead ore, &c from a lead mine near Caſtleton, in Derbyſhire.
10. Gray plated Cauk, ſprinkled and combined with minute cubic fluors, ſpars, &c. fro a lead mine at Aſhover, near Matlock, Derbyſhire,
11. White Cauk, combined with quartz cryſtals, from Derbyſhire.
12. Fleſh-coloured plated cauk, ſprinkled with mundic, from the Hartz Foreſt Hanover.
13 Rhombic Barytes, on a group of quartz cryſtals, ſprinkled with minute balls of ſo mineral, probably iron; from ditto.
14 Plated Barytes, coated with minute marcaſites, on a brown rhombic barytes, from ditt
15. A curious Barytes, of a pale brown colour, in ſmall rhombic cryſtals, combined in ramoſe or branched form; from a lead mine in Lancaſhire.
16. Brown wood-like Cauk, from Derbyſhire.
17. Ditto, poliſhed, from ditto.
18. White Barytes, in flat rhombic cryſtals, with iron ore, on a group of ferrugineo quartz cryſtals, from Hungary.
19. A capital ſpecimen of white clear tabular Barytes, from a lead mine in Weſtmorelan
20. Another, larger, with brown ſpars on its ſurface, from ditto.
21. White tabular Barytes, combined with galena in large octoedral cryſtals, whoſe poi are truncated, from ditto.
21 A. White tabular Barytes, in which the cryſtals are laid very flat, and much blend together, from ditto.
21 B. Cream-coloured tabular Barytes, in ſmall cryſtals, formed in roſes or round groups, which croſs each other; from ditto.
21 C. Ditto, with a rough ſurface, appearing as if partly decompoſed, from ditto.
22. Stellated or ſtar-like Cauk, from the neighbourhood of Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.
23. Poliſhed ſpecimens of Cauk of various colours, ſome of them combined with fluors other minerals, from Derbyſhire.
24. Priſmatic Feldſpath, from Siberia.
25. Green Feldſpath, combined with white quartz and black micæ, from Catharinenb in Siberia.
26. Curious brown rhombic Barytes, called iron ſpar by the Germans, combined coloured copper ore; from Thuringia.
27. White plated Barytes, ſprinkled with marcaſites of an indeterminate figure, the Hartz.
28. A curious tabular opaque Barytes, of a yellow colour, from

MICÆ, *or* SPANGLE STONES.

29. Micæ, in flat or tabular hexagonal cryſtals, combined with purple cubic fluors, from Zinwald, in Bohemia.

30. Brown Micæ, in quartz, from

31. A brown ſtone, compoſed of innumerable minute plates of Micæ, cloſely united in an undulatory or waved form; from Siberia.

32. A calcareous ſtone, replete with green Micæ, forming a kind of baſtard avanturine ſtone, poliſhed; from the ſide of Mount Ætna, in Sicily.

3. Green Micæ, mixed with white quartz, from the Engliſh coaſt.

4. Greeniſh brown Micæ, from

5. A curious undulated micaceous ſtone, of a dark colour, from

6. Mica Argentea, Silvery Mica, in white quartz; from Wigan, in Lancaſhire.

7. Black cryſtallized Micæ, combined with quartz and feldſpath, and formed in ſtrata or layers; from

GYPSÆ, *or* PLASTER STONES.*

8. An undulated ſtriated Gypſum, from Skertonbeck Cliff, near York.

A poliſhed Selenites, from Germany.

Rhomboidal Selenitæ, from Oxfordſhire.

A capital group of rhomboidal Selenitæ, from the ſalt works at Whitchurch, in Cheſhire.

A congeries of clear white Selenitæ in long priſms, on a gypſeous ſtone, from Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.

White plumoſe or feather-like Gypſum, on a yellow plaſter ſtone, from the ſame place, where it is called Snow Foſſil.

A capital ſpecimen of ditto, very fine, from ditto.

White capillary or hair-like Gypſum, from ditto.

A. Variegated § Alabaſter, from Chelaſton, in Derbyſhire. — The baluſtrades in the Rotunda of the Leverian Museum, are formed of this kind of ſtone.

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* *Gypſum is a calcareous earth, combined with vitriolic acid. It is not affected by acids, burns to plaſter, the powder of which being mixed with water inſtantly concretes into a s, which ſoon hardens. It is uſed in Architecture to unite the different parts of marble mns, chimney-pieces, &c. together, and in making ceilings, cornices of rooms, medallions, Floors are frequently made of the ſame ſubſtance.*

The Italians call the various kinds of ſtalactitical ſpars by the name of Alabaſters, but ch are no ways gypſeous, as they ferment with acids, and burn to lime; the error has, ever, been adopted from them by ſome modern writers.

45 B. Alabaſter of the ſame kind, from Belleton Hills, five miles from Derby.

45 C. Ditto, from Red Hill, Leiceſterſhire.

45 D. Ditto, (on the outſide of the caſe) from Red Hills, Nottinghamſhire. — This is th ſpecies of ſtone of which the ſuperb columns are made that adorn Lord Scarſdale's Ha at Kedleſton. The columns in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM are from the ſame quarries.

SPARS. †

46. A group of large white and yellow Spars, with hexagonal pyramids, commonly calle dog's-tooth ſpars, ſome of them coated with a ferrugineous mineral; from Derbyſhire.

47. A large hollow piece of Free-ſtone, lined with hexagonal pointed Spars, from Glo ceſterſhire.

48. A Stalagmites, from the great natural cave called the Devil's Peak, near Caſtleto in Derbyſhire.

CRYSTALS. ‡

49. A large group of ſmall opaque white Quartz Cryſtals, combined with blend and g lena, both of them cryſtallized; from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

GLASS CASE XIV. and XV.

ZEOLITES.*

1. Lapis Lazuli, from the Buckarian Calmucks.

1 A. Ditto, from Gambaroon, in Perſia, laſt from Italy, where it is called Antique O ental Lapis Lazuli, and is found among the ancient ruins.

2. Ditto, from the ſhores of the lake Bakal, in Siberia.

3. Glaſs made in imitation of Lapis Lazuli, from Italy, found among the ancient ruins.

4. White cryſtallized Zeolites, ſpars, marcaſite, and red ſilver ore, from the Samp mine, near Andreaſberg, in the Hartz.

5. White and red cryſtallized Zeolites, with white and topazine ſpars, coloured by y low and red arſenic; from ditto.

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† *Theſe are ranged among the calcareous earths, and burn to lime.* Cronſtedt's Mineralo *by* Magellan, *p.* 27.

‡ *Theſe are claſſed with the ſiliceous or flinty earths, which readily ſtrike fire with f* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, *by* Magellan, *p.* 120.

* *Theſe are ranged among the argillaceous or clayey earths.* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, Magellan, *p.* 244.

SILICES. † MOST OF THEM POLISHED.

1. FLINTS.

A common Flint broke in two, the black and white parts of which not unaptly reſemble a bird in the action of flying; from a chalk pit in Kent.

Common Flint, of a light colour, the veins of which reſemble a human figure; from Kent.

An Ætites, or Eagle Stone, a hollow Flint, with chalk or ſome other ſubſtance within t, which rattles; from ditto.

2. JASPERS.

Purple and white veined Jaſper, from the Marquiſate of Baden-Durlach, in the circle f Swabia, in Germany.

Black and white veined Jaſper, from the Engliſh coaſt.

Pyed Jaſper, from Baden-Durlach.

Striped and veined Jaſper, from ditto.

Green and black brecciated Jaſper, from ditto.

A. Brindled red and white Jaſper, from ditto.

B. Brecciated dark red and yellow Jaſper, from ditto.

Red Jaſper, intermixed with cryſtals, from ditto.

Variety of Jaſpers, of different colours.

A. Green Jaſper, from

Green Jaſper with red ſpots, commonly called Blood-ſtone, the Heliotropium of the cients, from the Eaſt Indies.

Striped red and green, or ribband Jaſper, from Catharinenberg, in Siberia.

Red ſtriped Jaſper, from the Eaſt Indies.

Beautiful red and yellow ſtriped Jaſper, from Saxony.

Red ſtriped Jaſper, very fine, from ditto.

reen and black ſtriped Jaſper, from

louded red and yellow Jaſper, from Sicily.

ellow Jaſper, veined with clear agate, from ditto.

ed Jaſper, with white veins, from ditto.

triped green and brown Jaſper, a kind of blood-ſtone, from Catharinenberg, in eria.

inople, or variegated red and white Jaſper, from ditto.

Brecciated black and white Jaſper, from Italy,

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alled by authors Siliceous or Flinty Earths. They do not ferment with acids, and rea- ike fire with ſteel.

3. PEBBLES.

27. Varieties of the Egyptian Pebble.
28. An Egyptian Pebble of extraordinary ſize, curiouſly variegated.
29. Another, whoſe veins aud ſpots reſemble a man with a fool's cap on.
30. Another with a curious luſus naturæ in it, repreſenting a head of a Roman emper
30 A. An Engliſh Pebble, the ſpots in which reſemble a man's head.
31. Variety of Pebbles found in places near London.
32. Ditto, whoſe veins and ſtripes reſemble thoſe of wood.
32 A. Ditto, from Alkrington, the ſeat of the late Sir Aſhton Lever, near Mancheſ
33. Pebbles from Hampſtead Heath.
34. Ditto, from Hertfordſhire.
35. A beautiful variegated Pebble, from Oberſtein, in the Palatinate.
36. Another, very large.
37. Varieties of plumb-pudding ſtones, from Hertfordſhire. Theſe are congeries of p bles, naturally cemented in one maſs by a ſiliceous matter, and are peculiar to Engla but rarely met with out of Hertfordſhire. They are diſtinguiſhed by the colour of ground or cement, as white, yellow, red, &c. the red is ſcarce.
38. A curiouſly veined Pebble, from Staffordſhire.

4. CHALCEDONIES.

39. Varieties of beautifully veined and clouded Chalcedonies of the moſt lively colo ſome of them with the outer ſurface covered with quartz cryſtals, which in their o nal ſtate conſtituted the lining of a cave at Oberſtein in the Palatinate, from wh they were broken, and afterwards ground down and poliſhed by water mills at place.
40. Chalcedony of a blueiſh colour, with feldſpath, quartz and micæ, from the Joh mine, near Schneeberg in Saxony.
41. Brown Chalcedony, or bubbled flint, found near London.
42. Stalactitical ditto in a hollow pebble, ditto.
43. Chalcedony with cryſtals, from Oberſtein.
44. White Chalcedony in ſmall globules, which are entirely covered with minute q cryſtals, formed on a group of coloured cryſtallized blend, among which is a galena; from Alſtton Moor, Cumberland.
45. Part of a nodule of ſaphirine Chalcedony, with a cryſtal centre, from Catharin in Siberia.

5. AGATES.

46. Varieties of Agates of different colours, many of them beautifully veined and cl ſome reſembling fortifications; from Scotland. — They are got out of the rocks in deenſhire, in which they are naturally imbedded in ſmall nodules, or balls.

A. Very ſmall nodules of Agate, in their native bed, a kind of rock-ſtone, from ditto.

. Onyx, or ſtraight-veined Agates, from ditto.

. Specimens of Agates in great variety, as well in reſpect to colours as veins, ſpots, &c. from Saxony, and the Palatinate, principally from the rocks near Oberſtein in the latter country. Many of theſe have their native coat or cruſt with which all agates are naturally inveſted.

A. Agate with a ramified ſubſtance within, reſembling moſs, from Germany.

. Cryſtal and Agate within a red chalcedonic coat, from Oberſtein.

. A large and beautiful Agate with ſpar and cryſtal in its centre, from Saxony.

. Part of an Agate nodule of extraordinary ſize, with a cryſtalline centre, from Oberſtein.

. A plate cut from a beautiful nodule, the middle of which is a blue veined Agate, between which and the cruſt is white cryſtal, from Oberſtein.

Agates with fortification-like veins, from ditto.

Eyed Agates, from ditto. — Their reſemblance to eyes is owing to the manner of cutting them.

Jaſpachates, or Agate combined with jaſper, from ditto.

Broken Agate, from Saxony. — This is very curious; it ſeems to be a number of fragments of an Agate that has been ſhattered, and the parts ſeparated by ſome natural convulſion, * and which were afterwards cemented together, while in the earth, (in like manner with the Engliſh plumb-pudding ſtone) by the intervention of ſiliceous matter.

Jad Stone, from China.

Varieties of beautiful oriental Agates, ſome of them with fortification-like veins.

Specimens of a fine kind of Agate, from Arabia Felix, commonly called Mocho-ſtone.

A very large ditto, moſt beautifully clouded and veined, and enriched with dark own dendritæ, or trees.

Carnelions, variouſly clouded, veined and ſtriped, from Falkland's Iſlands.

White Carnelion, from the Eaſt Indies.

. White Carnelion, clouded with yellow and red, from ditto.

Red Carnelion, from ditto.

A very fine kind of red Carnelion, from ditto. — This is alſo called the Beryll by ellers.

Red Carnelion, from Catharinenberg, in Siberia.

Sardonyx Agate, from the Eaſt Indies.

Ditto, with a cryſtalline centre, from ditto.

That ſuch revolutions happen under-ground is certain from the account given of a curious al, called Slickenſides, *hereafter mentioned in this Catalogue.*

68. A ſcarce whitiſh yellow Pitch-ſtone, which breaks with a ſhining ſurface, from Alt
in Siberia.

69. Bright ſpotted red Pitch-ſtone, from ditto.

70. Red and yellow Pitch-ſtone, which breaks with a dull ſurface, and adheres to t
tongue, from ditto.

71. Lapis Nephriticus, the Nephritic Stone, ſo called from its being formerly worn as
antidote in nephritic complaints, and for which purpoſe it is now much eſteemed
China; from

72. Nephritic Stone, from Pruſſia.

73. Nephritic Stone, from Tovy Poenammoo, the ſouthern diviſion of New Zeala
which country takes its name from this ſtone, which is there called Poenammoo,
the ear-drop ſtone. — *See Parkinſon's Voyage round the World, page* 93, 120, *and* 1
and Hawkeſworth's Voyages, vol, 2, *page* 400. — *A variety of chiſſels and other t*
made of this kind of ſtone, may be ſeen in Glaſs-caſe 2, *in the South Sea room.*

DENDRITÆ, *or* TREE-LIKE DELINEATIONS *in* STONES, *the Effect* *Mineral Salts.*

74. Varieties of Tree-like appearances of ſeveral colours in agate, from different p
of Germany. — Theſe are named by the lapidaries German Mochos.

75. A great variety of Dendritæ of yellow, red, brown, and black colours, in agate, f
the Eaſt Indies. — They are called by the jewellers, &c. Oriental Mochos.

6. CRYSTALS.

76. A group of white quartz Cryſtals (by which is meant ſuch cryſtals as have little o
column) from a lead mine on Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

77. Ditto, formed on a group of cubic fluors with lead ore, from Were Dale, Durham

78. A group of white quartz Cryſtals, with cryſtallized blend, from Cumberland.

79. Another, very large.

80. A maſs of gray quartz Cryſtals, from ditto.

80 A. Another, with copper ore and marcaſites, from Angleſey. — This is curious from
manner of its formation.

81. White quartz Cryſtals, from Wales.

82. Ditto, from

83. Ditto, on iron ſtone and ſpar, from the lime-ſtone quarries near Briſtol.

84. Gray quartz Cryſtals, from ditto.

85. A hollow flint lined with ſmall white quartz Cryſtals, from a chalk pit in Kent.

86. Yellow quartz Cryſtals, from Were Dale, Durham.

87. Ditto on amethyſtine cubic fluors, from ditto.

88. White and gray quartz Cryſtals on flint, from a chalk pit in Surry.

89. Brown quartz Cryſtals on iron ore, from St. Vincent's Rock, Briſtol.

. Red quartz Cryſtals on iron ore, from ditto.—The colour in theſe is owing to a red or yellow iron ochre within the body of the cryſtal.

. Yellow quartz Cryſtals on iron ore, from ditto.

A. Red quartz Cryſtals, from Devonſhire.

. A group of white Cryſtals, formed on a group of cubic fluors, which have been decompoſed, leaving their impreſſions in the quartz, from Durham.

. A hollow ball with a red flinty coat, lined with gray quartz Cryſtals and yellow ſpar, from King's Weſton, Glouceſterſhire.

. Orbicular groups of quartz cryſtals, found looſe within balls of the like kind, or but ſlightly attached to their ſides.

. A group of white quartz Cryſtals, with minute particles of black iron ore within them, found between Buxton and Caſtleton, in Derbyſhire.

. A pale red quartz Cryſtal, of a large ſize, from

. A hollow Agate, lined with gray cryſtals, from Oberſtein, in the Palatinate.

. White opaque Agate, or chalcedony, lined with yellow and red jaſper, the inner ſurface f which is ſet with gray quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

. White columnar or rock Cryſtals, and groups of ditto, from Cornwall, of which there re various ſpecimens, from very clear ones to quite opaque, and of different ſizes; ſome f them combined with cubic marcaſites, copper ore, and other minerals; from the copper nd tin mines in Cornwall.

. White columnar Cryſtals, and groups of ditto, ſome of them very clear, and of various zes, from the Glacieres, or Icey Mountains, in Switzerland.

. A fine group of clear white rock Cryſtals, variouſly interſecting each other, from Dauphiny in France.

. Brown rock Cryſtals, from Bohemia.

. Ditto, cut and poliſhed.

. A Snuff-box, formed of clear white rock cryſtal.

. A rude group of rock Cryſtals, very much debaſed by its combination with an ochreous atter and green ſhirl, from Breitenbrunn in Saxony.

. A group of rock Cryſtals on lead and copper ore, from

. A white pebble Cryſtal, originally a rock or columnar cryſtal, but worn into its reſent ſhape by the action of the water in its paſſage from the mountains to the bed of e river; from the Brazils.

Another, with beautiful priſmatic colours within it, from ditto.

Another, with curious internal appearances, ſuppoſed to be owing to fleſh-coloured icæ, from ditto.

A red quartz or cryſtal Pebble, much reſembling the avanturine ſtone, from

A rock Cryſtal, highly impregnated with tin ore, from a tin mine in Cornwall.

A capital and extremely valuable ſpecimen (by much the largeſt in Europe) of the e Avanturine Stone, being a red quartz, highly impregnated with brilliant golden micæ.

This curious article was found in the ruins of the triumphal arch of Julius Cæſar, in th valley of Suſe in Piedmont, in 1788, by the Sieur Francis Ludwig, of Mayence, i Germany. It takes a very high poliſh, and is much harder and infinitely more beaut ful than the ſtone commonly known by the ſame name. *

113 Sp

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* *The artificial Avanturine has been known for ages, ſpecimens of it being frequently fou among the antient ruins at Rome. Some eminent mineralogiſts have doubted the exiſtence of ſu a beautiful ſtone as the natural Avanturine; but the following reſpectable authorities put t matter beyond a doubt. They are tranſlated from the originals, and addreſſed to Monſ.* Ludwi *of* Mayence, *to whom the ſtone originally belonged.*

SIR,

"*The Quartz Avanturine that you have been ſo obliging as to let me ſee, meri by its beauty, the utmoſt attention of the amateurs. I have never ſeen one yet which reſemb more the artificial glaſs, known by the name of Avanturine.*

I am, SIR,

Vienne, 12*th May,* 1790. *Your very obedient Servant,*

J. BORNE

"*I perfectly coincide with the ſentiments of my friend Mr. le Chevalier* Bor *that it is a laminated ferrugineous quartz, of the colour of the carnelion, abundantly impr nated with copper-coloured micæ, which, by the intimate mixture and the different poſition the particles, appears to have produced the natural Avanturine.*

Freyberg, 4*th June,* 1790. DE CHARPENTIER

"*I have ſeen with the greateſt pleaſure the large ſpecimen of red-coloured quar mixed with micæ, belonging to Mr. le Counſellor* Ludwig, *and which throws great light on true origin of the Avanturine. It is an unique piece, both on account of its ſize and beauty.*

Cologne on the Rhine, 8*th Aug.* 1790. BARON DE HUPSCH

"*The under-ſigned atteſts never to have ſeen a quartz mixed with micæ, of ſize and beauty. It is uſually called Avanturine.*

Dr. CHARLES HENRI TITIU

Dreſden, 9*th July,* 1790. *Inſpector of his S. H. the Elector of Sax Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory.*"

113. Specimens of the antient artificial Avanturine Stone. This is a combination of golden micæ with glaſs, from Rome.

113 A. Specimen of the modern ditto, from Venice.

114. A large brown rock Cryſtal, probably impregnated with tin ore, from Bohemia.

115. Roſe-coloured Quartz, or rough Cryſtal, very ſcarce, from Altay in Siberia.

116. A large broad columnar Cryſtal, found in marle, near Lyme in Cheſhire, anno 1769.

117. Group of white and yellow quartz Cryſtals, from North America.

118. A group of three rock Cryſtals, from South Carolina.

119. Various ſpecimens of cut Cryſtals.

20. White columnar rock Cryſtals, with dark-coloured rock cryſtals (probably owing their colour to an admixture of iron ore) ſome of them double-pointed; from Mount Caucaſus in Perſia.

21. Complete or double-pointed Cryſtals, from Lancaſhire.

22. Ditto, from Carthagena.

23. White and red complete Cryſtals, from Buxton in Derbyſhire, commonly called Buxton diamonds.

" *As a zealous amateur of lithology, and poſſeſſor of a ſufficiently compleat col-lion, I think it incumbent upon me to declare, that I never have ſeen an Avanturine of a auty ſo perfect, and ſize ſo uncommon, as that belonging to Mr.* Ludwig, *of* Mayence.

Dreſden, 12th July, 1790. JOSEPH FREDERIC, Baron of Racknitz."

" *The under-ſigned acknowledges never to have ſeen ſo large and clear quartz ixed with glimmer, and which ſo compleatly repreſents the compoſition known by the name of e Avanturine.*

VOSMAER,

ague, 13 *Sept.* 1790. *Director of the Cabinet of Nat. Hiſt. of the Prince Stadtholder.*

" *In addition to the foregoing teſtimonies of the great judges in natural hiſtory, I ſt confeſs never to have ſeen a production in the mineral kingdom which has ſo much excited admiration, as this wonderful ſpecimen, which I had the pleaſure to ſee through my ac-intance with its proprietor, and which will be of great uſe, as adding to the diſcoveries in ural hiſtory.*

FRANCIS WILLIAM,

Cologne, 5th Aug. 1790. Count of Otting, Baldern, and Portern.

" *Teſtor et Obſtupeo.* F. WALLRAB, Profeſſor at Cologne."

123 A.

123 A. Complete red Cryſtals, imbedded in yellow cauk, from Staffordſhire.
124. Brown double-pointed Cryſtals, from Falkland's Iſland.
125. Yellow or topazine Cryſtal, from the Brazils.
126. Ditto, cut for a ſeal.
127. Pale Amethyſt, from Cornwall.
128. Hollow Agate balls, lined with amethyſts, from the rocks near Oberſtein in the Palatinate; one of them formed into a box.
129. Another, in which the amethyſts are combined with white cryſtals, from ditto.
130. A poliſhed ſection of an Agate nodule, that was once hollow, but whoſe cavity has been filled up with amethyſts, from ditto.
131. A beautiful ſmall poliſhed ſlab, in which agate, cryſtals, jaſper, and amethyſts are united, from Saxony.
132. An oval ſpecimen of amethyſt, poliſhed, from Oberſtein.
132 A. Square ſpecimens of Amethyſt poliſhed, from Italy, where they are called Oriental
133 A very fine columnar Amethyſt, from Siberia.
134. One of the ſame kind, cut and poliſhed.
135. Oriental Amethyſts, one cut and poliſhed.
136. An Amethyſt, from Carthegena, cut and poliſhed.
137. A large oriental Amethyſt, poliſhed, but uncut.

7. GEMS.

138. Small Garnets in their native bed of micæ, from Scotland.
139. Large Garnets, from Aberdeenſhire, Scotland.
140. Very large Garnet, from Bohemia, poliſhed.
141. Garnets in micæ, from ditto.
142. Oriental Garnets, in their native ſtate, from the Eaſt Indies.
142 A. Oriental Garnet poliſhed.
143. Pebble Garnets, found in the rivers in the Eaſt Indies, poliſhed.
144. Syrian Garnets.
145. Dodecaedral Garnets, imbedded in a green micaceous ſtone, called by the Germa Schneidſten, from Mount Caucaſus.
146. Vermilion of the jewellers, a fine kind of Garnet, from Bohemia.
147. Garnets of 26 ſides, imbedded in ſtone, from Mount Veſuvius. Theſe are chang from their natural colour, having paſſed through the fire of that volcano.
148. A Snuff-box formed of a large Bohemian garnet.
149. A Snuff-box formed of a maſs of garnets in the matrix, from the Convent of Gotwi in Oſtriæ.
150. A Snuff-box formed of a maſs of garnets in their native bed of green micæ, fr Saxony.
151. Opals, from Caſſia in Hungary.

152. O

52. Oriental Cat's-eyes, green.

53. Ditto, brown.

54. Turcois or Turquoiſe Stone, of the Old Rock, from

55. Ditto, of the New Rock, from Perſia. — The Turcois Stone is acknowledged by authors to be a foſſil bone, impregnated with blue particles of copper ore. * Pieces of the Malachites copper ore are often ſubſtituted for it by the jewellers.

56. A curious Gem of a light colour, whoſe figure conſiſts of two quadrangular pyramids, with biangular points, joined by their baſes, from Mount Caucaſus in Perſia, very rare. Some call this the white Topaz.

57. Saxon Topaz, in its native cryſtallized form, from Schneckenſtein.

58. Ditto, imbedded in a group of quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

58 A. A capital group of Topazes, in their native or cryſtallized ſtate, combined with copper and iron ore, quartz cryſtals, &c. from Saxony.

59. A group of cryſtallized Topazes, from Siberia.

60. A rare Brazilian Topaz, in its native cryſtallized ſhape, with a quadrangular pyramid.

1. Ditto, cut and poliſhed.

2. Topaz, from Spain.

3. Hyacinths or Jacinths, from Compoſtella in Spain.

4. A moſt curionſly formed and greatly admired group of the Aqua Marine, in its native ſtate, (being an hexagonal column or cryſtal with flat ends) coated with a ferrugineous ore, from Neſtchinſky in Siberia.

5 A fine clear Aqua Marine, from ditto.

6. Ditto, from ditto, cut and poliſhed.

7. A ſlender priſmatic cryſtal of Aqua Marine, with the pyramid, very rare, from ditto.

8. A moſt uncommon and beautiful ſingle natural column of the Aqua Marine, of a arge ſize, of the ſame figure as thoſe at No. 164, from ditto.

9. Large Aqua Marine, formed on a group of priſmatic cryſtals, from the Cape of Good Hope.

. Oriental Chryſolite.

. Brazilian Chryſolite, both in the native ſtate and cut.

. Chryſopraſe, from Koſeinitz, in Sileſia.

. Emerald, from Peru.

. Oriental Saphires.

. Brazilian Ruby, in the native ſtate, being a four-ſided priſm, with a quadrilateral end.

. Ditto, cut and poliſhed.

. Spinell Ruby

. Oriental Rubies.

It is placed by Cronſtedt *among the copper ores*; *and it might with propriety be arranged the foſſil bones.* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy *by* Magellan, page, 684.

179. A Brilliant Diamond.

179 A. A model in glaſs of the great Diamond, the largeſt known, in the Royal Cabine at Liſbon, which weighs 1680 carats, and is valued at 224 millions ſtirling. *Cronſtedt' Mineralogy* by *Magellan,* page 130.

8. SHIRLS. *

180. Violet Shirl, with green and white ſhirl intermixed, from Dauphiny in France.

180 A. Red hair-like Shirl in brown cryſtals, from Siberia.

180 B. Fine brown hair-like Shirl, in a topazine rock cryſtal, from the Brazils.

181. Hair-like Shirl, in white columnar cryſtals, from Cornwall.

182. Green needle-like Shirl, with a black metallic ſubſtance in a large columnar cryſta from Switzerland.

183. Part of a rock cryſtal, replete with green needle-like Shirl, from ditto.

183 A. Fibroſe green Shirl, in a red and white quartz, from Cornwall.

184. Black electrical Shirl, a kind of tourmaline, imbedded in green ſilvery and yello micæ, from Mount Caucaſus.

185. White Shirl, combined with white quartz and gray micæ, from Altenberg in Saxon the only place where this kind of ſhirl, has been found.

186. White Shirl, from

187. Yellow Shirl, from

187 A. Black Shirl, from Saxony.

In theſe Caſes are alſo,

188. Poliſhed ſpecimens of the black glaſs of Mount Hecla, commonly called Icela Agate. †

189. An elegant and moſt highly finiſhed Trinket, repreſenting a Lizard, formed of ſo gold, enamelled and ornamented with precious ſtones; the eyes are two rubies.

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* *The Shirls are inferior kinds of gems. The name is adopted from the Germans.* T *are known in Cornwall by the appellation of Coekles.* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy *by* Magell p. 208. *And ſome mineralogiſts are of opinion, that ſeveral of the gems, as the aqua mar Brazilian topaz and emerald, the tourmalin, &c. are ſpecies of ſhirl.*

† *This appertains to the volcanic products, which are placed by authors in an appendi the minerals. See* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy *by* Magellan, p. 909.

GLA

GLASS CASES XVI. and XVII.

SALTS.

White Rock Salt, of a botryoid form, from the ſalt mines near Barcelona in Spain.

Tranſparent white Rock Salt, from ditto.

Red Rock Salt, from ditto.

Cubic white Rock Salt, from the ſalt mines at Namptwich in Cheſhire.—A large and fine ſpecimen of this Salt formed on wood, from the ſame place, is in the Hall, on the right of the ſtove.

A. A group of white Cubic Salt, formed within the baſket mentioned Part I. of this Catalogue, page 31, Glaſs-caſe II. top ſhelf, No. 2, from Salt Iſland, near Tortola.—*This Specimen is, for want of room, placed in Glaſs-caſe* XII.

Native green Vitriol, from

Blue Vitriol.

Native Sal Ammoniac, combined with a laminated fleſh-coloured ſlate, very ſcarce, rom Tibet.

Black ſlate, from which allum is made, in Sweden.

SPARS, &c.

Group of large white ſtalactitical Spars, or drop-ſtones, from a natural cavern * in a ead mine near Caſtleton, Derbyſhire.

Cauliflower-like ſparry incruſtation, from Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.

Group of yellow Spars, each having 24 ſides, of a ſingular form, from Derbyſhire.

Very large orbicular group of hexagonal pointed Spars, from Derbyſhire.

Exoctoedral Marcaſites, grouped in a botryoid form, from Cornwall.

Large ſpecimen of green Slate, with a number of bright cubic marcaſites imbedded n it, from Cumberland.

A capital group of large 14-ſided cryſtals of Galena, with cryſtallized blend, white ubic fluors interiorly ſprinkled with marcaſites, and whoſe edges are bevelled, &c. om a lead mine in Derbyſhire.

A large group of opaque white quartz cryſtals, with a vein of blend croſſing it, from lſton Moor, Cumberland.

This Cavern, which is but little known, was firſt diſcovered in the year 1769, *by ſome rs who were ſearching for a loſt vein of lead ore. It is of the ſize of a large chapel, and the and ſides are lined with this kind of beautiful white ſpar, with which alſo the floor is orna- ed and paved in a variety of globoſe and other figures, ſome riſing up into ſmall columns, the le forming one of the moſt curious grottos in the World. It is about* 30 *fathoms under urface of the earth.*

16. Large white and red quartz cryſtals, with ſpiculæ or ſmall points of iron ore in them in the hollow of a large piece of ſtone, compounded of ſpar, cryſtal, and iron ore, fro the neighbourhood of Briſtol.
17. Gray and white quartz Cryſtals, having ſpiculæ of iron ore in them, in the cavit of a large piece of lime-ſtone, combined with ſpar and cryſtal, from ditto.
18. A group of rock Cryſtals, from Piedmont.
19. A capital group of yellow double-pointed eighteen-ſided Spars, formed on the ſurfa of a large flat piece of lime-ſtone, from a lead mine near Aſhover, Derbyſhire.
20. A very large and fine group of opaque white quartz Cryſtals, ſprinkled with plate marcaſites, from a copper mine in Cornwall.

On or about the Chimney-piece.

21. A curious Luſus Naturæ, repreſenting a man's head, in an Ægyptian pebble, in black and gold frame.
22. A buſt of K. George III. when Prince of Wales, in white porcelain, or biſcuit, t manufacture of
23. A ſmall ſtatue of Queen Ann, in the character of Fortitude treading on Envy, fine executed in box-wood.
24. A cucumber ſtained in white marble, by the late ingenious Mr. Chambers. — [*Th has ſince been removed to the Arch at the entrance into this room.*]
25. A large white ſtalactitical ſpar, from the roof of the curious natural grotto deſcrib in the note, page 79.
26. A very large columnar white ſtalagmitical ſpar, from the ſame grotto.

GLASS CASES XVIII. to XXII.

SPARS, * *continued.*

1. Large white ſtalactitical Spars, from the ſides and roofs of caverns and mines in D byſhire.
2. Large white ſtalagmitical Spars, from the bottoms of the ſame places.
3. Yellow ſtalactitical Spars, of various ſizes, from the free-ſtone quarries in Oxfordſhi
4. Stalagmitical Spars of like colour, from ditto.
5. Hollow white ſtalactitical, or tobacco-pipe Spars, from the natural grotto ſcribed p. 79. — Moſt of the icicle-like Spars are thus hollow at the beginning of th formation.
6. Brown ſparry incruſtations, of various ſizes, on moſs, from the petrifying ſprings Knareſborough in Yorkſhire, Matlock Bath, &c.

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* *See the remark at Spars, p.* 68, *note* †.

. Sparry incruſtation, that was originally formed on leaves, which having ſince periſhed, have left their impreſſions in the ſpar, from Germany.

. Sparry incruſtation, that was formed within a ſquare pipe uſed for conducting water, replete with particles of ſpar, from

. Poliſhed ſections of a piece of Spar, formed within a large ſquare pipe, and uſed for a like purpoſe at — The cavity of the pipe, as appears by this ſpecimen, was almoſt filled up.

. Brown ſparry incruſtation, formed on coarſe twine, from a natural cavern, called Pool's Hole, near Buxton, Derbyſhire.

. White ſparry incruſtation on moſs and ſmall ſticks, from Cumberland.

. Coarſe brown ſtalagmitical Spars, with a rough or cauliflower-like ſurface, from Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.

. A large and fine group of brown ſtalactitical Spars, with a like ſurface, from ditto.

. Brown ſparry incruſtation on a bird's neſt and eggs, from Derbyſhire.

. Coral-like ſparry incruſtation, from

. Yellow Stalagmitæ on lime-ſtone, from a natural cave near Caſtleton, in Derbyſhire.

. Brown ſparry incruſtation, from a petrifying ſpring near Carlſbad, in Bohemia.

Brown ſtalagmitical Spars, from Derbyſhire.

Botryoid ditto, from ditto.

Piſolithus, or peaſe-ſtone, from Carlſbad in Bohemia. — This is a congeries of ſmall rbicular ſparry bodies, formed by a ſucceſſion of laminæ, in like manner as the animal alculi.

Ditto cut and poliſhed, to ſhew the laminated ſtructure of the balls.

A ſingular Stalagmites with the top indented, from the great cave called the Devil's eak, near Caſtleton, Derbyſhire.

A brown ſtalactitical Spar, from the great cave called Pool's Hole, near Buxton in erbyſhire.

Several varieties in veins and colours of ſtalactitical Spars, from natural caverns in Italy, liſhed. — Theſe are deſcribed by the Italians as alabaſters, but have no affinity to the ypſæ. — *See the remark at note* §, *p.* 67.

. Poliſhed brown and white Spars, from the Marquiſate of Baden Durlach, in the rcle of Swabia, Germany.

Poliſhed Stalactitæ, differently veined and coloured, from Derbyſhire.

A Stalactites of a fleſh-colour, from ditto, poliſhed.

curious white ſtalagmitical Spar, from the neighbourhood of Matlock Bath, Derby-
re.

reen ſtalactitical Spar, from ditto.

brown ſtriated ſparry incruſtation, from

nother, from Caernarvonſhire.

hite ſparry incruſtation on twigs, from Berkſhire. — This is the Oſteocolla of authors, was formerly uſed in medicine to facilitate the uniting of fractured bones.

32. Brown ſparry incruſtation on wood, from

33. White ſmall pointed or heath-like Spar, from a free-ſtone quarry in Oxfordſhire.

34. A hollow white calcareous or ſparry incruſtation, which ſeems to have been formed wood, ſince periſhed and mouldered away, from

34 A. Yellow heath-like Spar, from Allen's free-ſtone quarry, near Bath, Somerſetſhire

35. Brown heath-like Spar, from Derbyſhire.

36. Clear white double refracting Spar, from Iceland.—This has the ſingular proper of ſhewing objects double that are viewed through it, as may be ſeen by looking the two black lines on the paper placed behind it, which appear as four. This dou refracting property is not peculiar to the Icelandic, but is common to all clear ſpars t break into rhombs.

37. Double refracting Spars, from Wales.

38. Bacon Spar, from Staffordſhire.

39. Spar tinted red by iron, of an hexagonal rhomboidal ſhape, from an iron mine in Foreſt of Dean, Glouceſterſhire.

40. Hollow free-ſtones lined with brown hexagonal pointed Spars, differently grouped variety of groteſque forms, from quarries in Glouceſterſhire. Larger ſpecimens may ſeen in Caſe XIII.

41. Hollow lime-ſtones lined with like Spars, from Derbyſhire.

42. Curious dark-coloured Spars of 6 ſides, formed by the union of two trigonal ſh pointed pyramids, rare, from Derbyſhire.

42 A. Opaque white ſpars, of like ſhape, curiouſly grouped, from Monte Marte near P

43. Delicate white 6-ſided pointed ſpars in the cavity of an ochreous iron ore, from C berland.

44. Very ſingular dark-coloured rhomboidal Spars, very rare, from Derbyſhire.

45. Curious light brown Spars of an irregular figure, from Alſton Moor, Cumberl

46. A ſquare poliſhed brown Spar, with curious undulated veins of a light colour, Derbyſhire.

47. Brown Spar, from the Rock of Gibraltar, poliſhed.

47 A. Gray and brown Spar, from ditto, poliſhed.

48. Octoedral white Spars, conſiſting of an hexagonal column with two flat ends, fro ſilver mines, in the Hartz Foreſt, Hanover.

49. A group of nummular Spars of 12-ſides, conſiſting of two trigonal flat pyramids by an hexagonal edge, or very ſhort column, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

49 A. Another, in which the Spars are ſmaller, on a group of quartz cryſtals, from d

50. Another, having their ſurfaces glazed with a gray ſtalactitical ſpar, from ditto.

51. Broad white ſpars of 12 ſides, having a ſhort hexagonal column, on lead o cryſtals, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

52. Nummular 12-ſided Spars, from the lead mines, in Derbyſhire.

53. A ſtalactitical group of ſmall brown nummular 12-ſided Spars, combined with i and a little plated barytes, from Weſtmoreland.

54. Yellow Spars of 12 ſides, viz, a column of 6 ſides of different breadths, with two blunt trigonal ends; they are of various ſizes, and nearly cover the ſurface of a group of plated cubic fluors, ſprinkled with minute cubic pyritæ, from ditto.

55. Curious opaque columnar 12-ſided Spars, on a group of white quartz cryſtals, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

56. Brown ſugar-candy-like Spar, partly cryſtallized, in hexagonal figures, ſimilar to thoſe of No. 42, from Ireland.

57. Red Spar, from ditto.

57 A. White 12-ſided Spars, having a long column, on a blend, from Eyam, in Derbyſhire.

58. White columnar 12-ſided Spars, each having 3 ſides of the column rounded off into the pyramid, on quartz cryſtals, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

59. White Spars in hexagonal ſharp pointed pyramids, from Derbyſhire.

60. Ditto, on lime-ſtone, from Lincolnſhire.

61. Ditto, combined with cubic fluors and ſmall marcaſites, from Derbyſhire.

62. Ditto on coal, from Somerſetſhire.

63. A group of aſh-coloured Spars of like figure, from Derbyſhire.

64. A large ſtraw-coloured Spar, formed into an hexagonal pointed pyramid, from a lead mine near Eyam in Derbyſhire.

65. Clear white 12-ſided Spars, on a group of cryſtallized blend, cubic fluors, and galena, from ditto.

66. A group of yellow Spars, of like figure with No. 59, from ditto.

67. A capital ditto, coated with a yellow ferrugineous matter, from

68. Red hexagonal Spars on lime-ſtone, from Staffordſhire. — This is the cryſtallization of the bacon ſpar, No. 38.

69. Larger red hexagonal Spars, from the lime-ſtone pits near Bath.

70. Groups of white ſpars of 18 ſides, formed by the uniting of two hexagonal pointed pyramids at their baſes, by the intervention of an hexagonal column, from Derbyſhire.

71. Browniſh, yellow, and ſtraw-coloured Spars, of like figure, from ditto.

72. White Spars of like figure, with cryſtallized blend and yellow cauk, from ditto.

73. White twenty-four ſided Spars, each conſiſting of two ſharp pointed hexagonal pyramids, having trigonal ends, united by an hexagonal column, from the lead mines near Eyam in Derbyſhire. — Some of theſe having three edges of each of the pyramids cut off, the number of the planes are thereby increaſed, and conſequently form ſpars of 30 ſides.

74. Brilliant ditto, on the ſurface of cryſtallized blend, from ditto.

75. Yellow ditto, from ditto.

76. Large amber-coloured Spars of 24 ſides, conſiſting of two hexagonal pyramids with trigonal ends, united by a ſhort ſix-ſided column, from Ecton copper mine in Staffordſhire.

77. White and yellow 30-ſided Spars, conſiſting of two pyramids, each having 15 ſides, viz. 3 principal ones, 6 leſſer, and an hexagonal point or end, joined by their baſes, without the intervention of a column, from Derbyſhire.

78. White 24-ſided Spars, conſiſting of two hexagonal pyramids, with blunt trigonal ends, united by a ſhort column, on a group of white and pale violet cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire.

79. White Spars of like figure, but having a long column, from the lead mines near Eyam in Derbyſhire. — Several groups, variouſly combined with lead ore, cubic fluors, cryſtallized blend, lime-ſtone, &c. Many of theſe having 3 edges of each pyramid cut off, adds 6 more to the number of planes, and conſequently makes them ſpars of 30 ſides.

80. White 30-ſided Spars, compoſed of a long hexagonal column, with two pyramidal end of ſix ſides, terminated by a ſmall hexagonal apex, or point, lying in all directions o the ſurface of a group of quartz cryſtals, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

81. Yellow Spars of 24 ſides, conſiſting of two ſharp pointed pyramids of ſix ſides each, 3 of the edges of which are cut off, united by a long hexagonal column, from Derbyſhire

82. A group of ſmall 24-ſided Spars, the ſurfaces highly tinged of a ruſt-colour by iron, on a pyrites, from Derbyſhire.

83. A group of nummular or flat octoedral Spars, each having a pale brown centre, wit galena in the baſe, from Cumberland.

SEPTARIUM. *

83. A curious Septarium, compoſed of a brown iron ſtone, divided by thin lines of whit ſpar into quadrangular departments, from Lancaſhire.

INFLAMMABLES, *marked on the Specimens* B.

1. Various ſpecimens of coal, ſome of them beautifully coloured by ſulphureous ſteams, com monly called Peacock Coal, from Lancaſhire.
2. Canal or Candle-coal, ſo called from the great light it gives, from Haigh in Lancaſhir
3. A medallion of his preſent Majeſty, neatly executed in canal coal by a weaver at Mancheſte
4. Two ſalt-cellers formed of ditto, made for Sir Aſhton Lever, and ornamented with hi creſt, which is engraved on each, by ditto.
5. Peat, from the bogs in the ſame county.
6. Balls of mountain pitch, on a group of cubic fluors, from a lead mine in Derbyſhire.
7. Coal very much reſembling wood, from the Cliffs near Weymouth, Dorſetſhire.
8. Native yellow ſulphur, from Mount Veſuvius.
9. Native yellow ſulphur in iron ore, from Sweden.
10. Bovey Coal.

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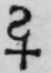
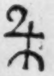
* *This, being a compound ſtone, is placed with the* Saxa, *in the Appendix to the Minera* Cronſtedt's Mineralogy *by* Magellan, *page* 888.

11. Amber, * from the cliffs near Dantzic.
12. Fat Amber, from ditto.
13. Amber with ſingular appearances in it, from ditto.
14. Amber with inſects incloſed, from ditto.
15. Amber with air-bubbles and inſects within it, from ditto.
6. Gum Copal, with ſimilar appearances to thoſe in the amber, No. 13, and therefore introduced here, from the Eaſt Indies.
7. Gum Copal, with inſects incloſed, introduced here to compare with the ambers, No. 14, from ditto.
8. Gum Copal with a blatta and other inſects, and two leaves incloſed, from ditto.
9. A fine kind of jet, or bitumen, found in the inſide of a piece of peacock coal, from Lancaſhire.
. Elaſtic bitumen, from a lead mine near Caſtleton in Derbyſhire.

PLUMBAGO, † *marked on the Specimens by this Character,* 

Plumbago, or black lead, from the great black lead mine, near Keſwick in Borrowdale, Cumberland.
Ditto, of a dark hue, from ditto.
Plumbago, from Betſberg Kluck, in Sweden.

SEMI METALS.

WOLFRAM OR TUNGSTEIN, ‡ *marked* 

Tungſtein, by ſome called white ore of tin, very rare, from Cornwall.
Wolfram, from Cornwall.

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* *'Tis hardly to be doubted, that Amber is a ſpecies of gum copal, and appertains to the foſſil* *etables. The inſects ſometimes found incloſed in it, in like manner as we ſee in the recent gum* *l, ſeems to confirm this opinion: However, in compliance with the general practice of mi-* *logiſts, it is here placed with the inflammable native foſſils. See* Magellan's Cronſtedt, 460.

† *This ſubſtance is variouſly placed by authors.* Kirwan, *in his* Mineralogy, *is of opinion* *, like the diamond, it ought to be treated ſeparately from any other claſs of foſſil ſubſtance.* gman, *in his* Sciagraphia, *claſſes it, as well as the diamond, among the inflammables, on ac-* *t of their burning in a vehement fire without leaving any reſiduum. — See* Magellan's nſtedt, *p.* 451 — 454.

Cronſtedt *places this among the calcareous earths, but ſays it is a calcareous earth ſaturated* *a particular acid, perhaps of the metallic kind.* Magellan's Cronſtedt, *p.* 46, *and* 866.

MO-

MOLYBDENA, *marked*

1. Molybdena with quartz, from Penſylvania.

MANGANESE, *marked*

1. Manganeſe, in flat octoedral cryſtals, from
2. Manganeſe, in ſmall needle-like cryſtals, arranged in a ſtellated form in the cavities of a quartzoſe ſtone, rich in iron ore, with rock cryſtals, &c. from
3. Solid Manganeſe, which in its cavities has aſſumed a cryſtallized form in ſhort priſms, or needles, from Thuringia.
4. Needle-like Manganeſe, from
5. Manganeſe, in priſmatic cryſtals, combined with a white plated barytes and ſpar, from Ilfeld, near the Hartz, in Lower Saxony.
6. Stellated Manganeſe, from
7. Needle Manganeſe, from
8. A capital ſpecimen of Manganeſe cryſtallized in minute needles on the ſurface of black hæmatites iron ore, from the Electorate of Triers, in Germany.
9. Manganeſe, in roſes or cluſters of curious tabular and needle-like cryſtals, on a blac ſtalactitical hæmatites iron ore, from ditto.
10. Manganeſe, in bright ſteel-coloured needles, placed in a ſtellular form in the caviti of a black ſtalactitical hæmatites iron ore, from ditto.
11. Manganeſe, in a globoſe form, with a ſmooth ſurface, in the cavites of a like iron or from ditto.
12. Tranſparent foliaceous or micaceous Manganeſe, in the hollows of a large caverno ſpecimen of black ſtalactitical hæmatites iron ore, from ditto.
13. Dark coloured Manganeſe in flat pointed cryſtals, on a like iron ore, from ditto.
14. Manganeſe, in hexagonal tabular or flat cryſtals, with the ſurface finely coloured, the cavities of a red ochreous iron ore, from ditto.
15. Stalactitical Manganeſe on a black hæmatites iron ore, from ditto.
16. White native Calx of Manganeſe, very rare, on a coloured ſtalactitical hæmatites i ore, from ditto.

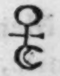
NICKEL, *marked*

1. Solid ore of Nickel, with green nickel ore, intermixed with white ſpar, from Saxon
2. Native Calx of Nickel, with ore of nickel, from the Palatinate.

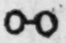
COBALT, *marked*

1. Cobalt in ſpar and hardened clay, having black ſlate intermixed, with red effloreſce of cobalt on the ſurface, from a mine called Jeremiah, near Saalfeld, in Thuringia.
2. Cobalt with red flowers or bloſſoms, from ditto.
3. Green and liver Cobalt, with blue and red bloſſoms, and white barytes, from ditto.
4. Gray Cobalt, with copper ore, from Cornwall. — This is ſaid to contain ſilver.

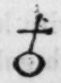
B

BISMUTH, *marked* 

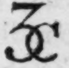
1. Coloured or Pigeon-neck Biſmuth, from a mine near Johan Georgen Stadt, in Saxony.
2 Regulus, or metal of Biſmuth.

ARSENIC, *marked* 

1. Native Orpiment, from Hungary.
Native Orpiment, with cryſtallized realgar, or red arſenic, from
Arſenical ore, from
Arſenical Mundic, with quartz, from
Miſpickel (a kind of arſenical marcaſite) with quartz, from

ANTIMONY, *marked* 

Antimony, with a ferrugineous coat, from an antimony mine in Cornwall.
Needle-like Antimony in quartz, from Cremnitz in Hungary.
Peacock needle Antimony, from Felſobonia, in Upper Hungary.
Antimony cryſtallized in large priſms, and coated with native red calx, or ruſt of Antimony, from Tuſcany.
Regulus of Antimony.
Grey ore of Antimony, of a priſmatical figure, from Cornwall.
A rare ſpecies of cryſtallized Antimony, with tranſparent cryſtallized reſin-like blend, and white rock cryſtals, from a mine belonging to Mr. Fox, at Wadebridge, Cornwall, found nowhere elſe.

ZINC, *or* SPELTRE,* *marked* 

I. CALAMINE.

Grey bubbled Calamine, from Derbyſhire.
Brown Calamine, from Wales.
Ditto, from Derbyſhire.
Bliſtered and ſpar-like ditto, from Wales.
Laminated brown Calamine, from Derbyſhire.
Ditto, from Wales.
Brown Calamine, from

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* *It is not a great many years ſince this ſemi-metal was found in the blends and other ſub- ces in this kingdom, and moſt of the Speltre uſed in England was imported from abroad. however, now procured in ſuch quantities from the ores abovementioned, that it is become an le of exportation : ſo much is it therefore neceſſary in this country, which abounds with llic treaſure, that every gentleman who has mines on his eſtate, ſhould endeavour to become inted with the appearance and contents of their ſeveral productions.*

8. Brown Calamine, from Mendip Hills, Somerſetſhire.
9. Yellow or waxen Calamine, from Wales.
10. Green bliſtered Calamine, from ditto.
11. Pea-green Calamine, from
12. Cryſtallized green and yellow Calamine, with antimony-like galena, from Scotland.
13. Very rare and curious Calamine in clear priſmatic cryſtals, with a ferrugineous coat, from Siberia.
14. Gray cryſtallized Calamine, alſo curious and rare, from ditto.

2. BLEND.

15. Solid brown Blend, with yellow cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire.
16. Ditto, combined with lead ore, from ditto.
16 A. Solid Blend, with galena, marcaſites, &c. from
17. Black gloſſy Blend, mixed with marcaſite, from
18. Black Blend, combined with black micæ, from
19. Curious Blend, of a tetraedal or three-ſided figure, with a jet black gloſſy ſurfac intermixed with yellow quartz cryſtals, from a tin mine in Cornwall.
19 A. A ſpecimen of the like kind of Blend, in which the cryſtals are much interſecte and intermixed with marcaſites and yellow quartz cryſtals, from ditto.
20. The like kind of Blend, combined with copper ore and quartz, from ditto.
21. Tetraedral Blend, interſperſed among a group of columnar or rock cryſtals, from dit
22. A large group of tetraedral black Blend, with exoctoedral cryſtals of galena and ſp on a group of yellow cubic fluors, from Derbyſhire.
23. A capital group of black blend, in diſtinct tetraedral cryſtals, on a group of yellow c bic fluors, from ditto.
24. Tetraedral black and gloſſy Blend, whoſe cryſtals much interſect each other, nea covering a group of white cubic fluors, from Eyam, in Derbyſhire.
25. The like kind of Blend, combined with cubic fluors, ſpars, galena, and marcaſit from ditto.
26. Tetraedral Blend, on the ſurface of a group of yellow cubic fluors, from a lead mi near Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.
27. Black gloſſy blend, of like figure, combined with brilliant 24-ſided ſpars, white cu fluors, marcaſites, &c. from Eyam in Derbyſhire.
28. Black tetraedral Blend, intermixed with double pointed ſpars, cubic fluors, &c. f Derbyſhire.
29. The like kind of Blend, combined with ſpars and ferrugineous cauk, from ditto.
30. Tranſparent brown polyedral Blend, with ſome cryſtallized galena and balls of mo tain pitch, from Eyam in Derbyſhire.
31. Black polyedral Blend, from Derbyſhire.
32. Polyedral Blend, ſprinkled on a group of white ſpars and cubic fluors, among w is a large double pointed ſpar, from Eyam in Derbyſhire.

33. Polyedral Blend, on a group of white ſpars, ſprinkled with cockſcomb marcaſites, and having ſome galena in the baſe, from ditto.

34. Very dark garnet-coloured gloſſy ſemi-tranſparent polyedral Blend, with galena, in large truncated cubes, intermixed, from ditto.

35. The like kind of Blend, combined with galena and minute cubic marcaſites, from ditto.

6 Polyedral Blend, having a beautifully coloured ſurface, combined with violet cubic fluors, white plated cauk, and minute marcaſites, from ditto.

7. Very dark garnet-coloured gloſſy polyedral Blend, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

8. Black gloſſy polyedral Blend, interſperſed on white quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

9. The like kind of Blend, intermixed with double pointed white quartz cryſtals, forming together a moſt beautiful group, from ditto.

0. Jet black polyedral cryſtals of Blend, ſprinkled on the ſurface of a group of opaque white quartz cryſtals, with which they make a ſtriking contraſt, from ditto.

1. Polyedral black Blend, combined with galena and barytes, from ditto.

2. The like kind of Blend, ſprinkled with pearly and yellow rhombic barytes, and combined with quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

3. Black gloſſy polyedral Blend, combined with teſſellated galena, qnartz cryſtals, white rhombic barytes, marcaſites, &c. from ditto.

4. The like kind of blend, part of whoſe ſurface is priſmatic, and nearly covered with yellow rhombic barytes, and white chalcedony, coated with minute quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

Polyedral cryſtals of tranſparent Blend, of a hyacinthine colour, interſperſed with ſmall but diſtinct exoctoedral cryſtals of galena, on a group of white quartz cryſtals, from ditto.

Cryſtallized Blend, with cockſcomb marcaſites, 24-ſided ſpars, white fluor, and galena, from a lead mine near Eyam, Derbyſhire.

Speltre, or metal of zinc.

Ditto, with the ſurface cryſtallized.

IMPERFECT METALS.

LEAD, *marked* ♄

Galena, or ſolid lead ore, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

Galena, with a ſtalagmitical ſpar run over it, from Cumberland.

Galena, combined with ſpar and white micæ, from

A large ponderous piece of Galena, very rich in lead, combined with barytes, from Cumberland.

Croſs-grained Lead ore, containing ſilver, intermixed with ſpar, from Salbergt Gruen, in Sweden.

6. Galena in white plated barytes, from

7. Galena with a coloured ſurface, in white fluor, from Derbyſhire.

8. Solid Lead ore, combined with white pearly rhombic barytes, on a martial lime-ſtone, from Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

9. Galena, forming confuſed veins in a broken white cauk, whoſe fragments are united by a white fluor, from Derbyſhire.

10. Solid Lead ore in a white cubic fluor, poliſhed, from ditto.

11. The ſame, with the addition of a vein of marcaſite, from ditto.

12. Galena, containing ſilver, interſperſed in a white and ferrugineous quartz, in which is alſo a little marcaſite, from Schlangenberg, in Siberia.

13. Striated croſs-grained ſolid Lead ore, combined with marcaſitical copper ore, from

13 A. Galena, containing ſilver, combined with a little purple and yellow copper ore, and ſome white quartz, from Helſtone, in Cornwall.

14. Galena, with green efflorescence of copper ore, from

15. Looking-glaſs Lead ore, called by the miners *Slickenſides*, or *Smooth-ſides*, being thin coat of galena on the ſmooth ſurface of a fluor, termed by the workmen *Kibble*, combined with ſtriated lead ore, in which is a ſmall portion of marcaſite; from Oden lead mine, near Caſtleton, in Derbyſhire.

The following account of this curious mineral is extracted from *Jones's Phyſiologica Diſquiſitions, London*, 1781, page 511 and 512.

" To what has been ſaid of earthquakes, I ſhall here add an account of a ſubterraneous exploſion, which happens from a very obſcure cauſe, in a ſort of foſſil calle
" the *Slickenſides*. This ſtone has the appearance of black marble, and breaks, whe
" the exploſion happens, with a poliſhed ſurface, not truly plane, but lying in waves
" It is found in fiſſures of lime-ſtone, in Haycliff and Ladywaſh mines at Eyam, an
" in Oden, at Caſtleton in Derbyſhire. It is divided into two equal parts, or ſlabs, b
" a line parallel to the ſides of the fiſſure, and theſe ſlabs are joined by two poliſhe
" faces, which ſeem to be in perfect contact without any coheſion. The ſurfaces ar
" coloured with lead ore, but as thin as a covering from a black lead pencil. If
" ſharp-pointed tool, which the workmen call a pick, is drawn over the vein wit
" ſome force, the minerals begin to crackle, like ſulphur excited to electricity; in
" few minutes after which they explode with violence and fly out, as if they had bee
" blaſted with gunpowder, inſomuch that the weight of forty tons have been blow
" out together. Theſe dangerous effects deterred the workmen from proceeding f
" ſeveral years; but at length it occurred to them, that this power might be uſed f
" the carrying on of their work with better advantage than by the common method
" blaſting with gunpowder. Accordingly, a workman makes a ſcratch with his pi
" upon the joint of the ſlickenſides, and runs away as faſt as he can, to eſcape
" exploſion, which perhaps looſens as much of the rock as ten men would ha

" broug

“ brought away in three months by the ordinary methods. I borrow theſe particulars “ from ſome late *Obſervations*, by Mr. *Whitehurſt*, on the *Strata* in Derbyſhire, page “ 185, &c. who adds, that in the mines where this phænomenon occurs, the workmen “ were much alarmed on the 1ſt of November, 1755, about ten o'clock in the morn- “ ing, the time of the earthquake ſo fatal at Liſbon. The rocks which ſurrounded “ them were ſo much diſturbed, that ſoil, &c. fell from their joints or fiſſures, and “ they heard violent exploſions as of cannon, for fear of which they fled to the ſurface ; “ and when all was quiet, were ſurprized to find that nothing material had happened “ under ground. It is probable, that the ſhock of the earthquake had diſturbed ſome “ of the ſlickenſide mineral far under ground, and occaſioned it to part and explode.”

6. Steel-grained Lead ore, containing ſilver, from Derbyſhire.

7. Spar and lime-ſtone, with veins of lead ore, from Derbyſhire, where this kind is termed Thread-veined ore.

8. The like kind of Lead ore, with ſpar and cauk, from ditto. — This is formed into a ſlab, and poliſhed.

9. A large piece of Galena, with a curious botryoid ſurface, from

. Teſſellated or dice-ſhaped Lead ore, from Derbyſhire.

. Rich brilliant Galena, in ſmall ſharp diſtinct cubes, with white cubic fluors, on a white lime-ſtone, from the Hermitage lead mine near Wirkſworth, Derbyſhire.

. A capital group of the like kind of Galena, but formed in larger diſtinct cubes, com- bined with cubic fluors and white cauk, from ditto.

. Teſſellated Lead ore, with a decompoſed ſurface, forming a kind of native cerus, from Derbyſhire.

. A ſpecimen of Galena, formed in cubes, which much interſect each other, with a ittle cubic fluor in the interſtices or crevices, from ditto.

Galena of a teſſellated form, having ſome of the cubes ſlightly truncated at the cor- ers, and a little marcaſite in the baſe, from ditto.

Detached cryſtals of Galena, in an exoctoedral form, found looſe in clay, in a lead ine on Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

An union of two like-ſhaped cryſtals of galena, from ditto.

A group of like cryſtals of Galena, much interſecting each other, with a decompoſed rface, exhibiting a kind of native cerus, or white lead, from Derbyſhire.

Galena adhering to a ferrugineous ſtone, from

Exoctoedral Galena, whoſe cryſtals are hollow, and lined with ſpars, from Alſton Moor, umberland.

Rich Galena, in large well defined 14-ſided cryſtals, with ſome blend, on a group of hite cubic fluors, ſprinkled with marcaſites, from a lead mine near Eyam in Derbyſhire.

Exoctoedral Galena, with white ſpars on the ſurface, from Eyam in Derbyſhire.

. The like kind of Lead ore, combined with cubic fluors, ſprinkled with marcaſites, yſtallized blend, &c. from Matlock Bath, Derbyſhire.

33. The like kind of Galena, with its ſurface beautifully coloured, from the ſame place, and from Alſton Moor, Cumberland. — Thoſe with the largeſt cryſtals are from the latter place.

34. Galena of like figure and coloured ſurface, whoſe baſe is porous and alſo coloured, from Eyam in Derbyſhire.

35. Galena in 14-ſided cryſtals, the ſurface curiouſly bronzed, combined with blend, red and white cauk, double pointed ſpars, cryſtallized horn lead ore, &c. from a lead mine in Leiceſterſhire.

36. Solid Lead ore in 14-ſided cryſtals, formed of two quadrangular pyramids joined baſe to baſe, and having their points cut off, combined with purple and dark-coloured cubi fluors, ſpars, marcaſites &c. from Derbyſhire.

37. A hollow ſtalactitical ſpecimen of Galena, whoſe ſurface is formed into ſmall ex octoedral cryſtals, coated with yellow ochreous iron ore, from Somerſetſhire.

38. Galena of a blue colour, rich in ſilver, from Mr. Gullet's mine, at Bear Ferries, i Devonſhire.

39. White ſpathoſe or ſpar-like ore of Lead, from Ireland.

40. Striated ditto, from

41. Teſſellated Lead ore, with the corners truncated, on a group of pale amethyſtine cubi fluors, from Durham.

42. Fibrous ſhining white ſpathoſe Lead ore, from

43. Fibrous white ſpathoſe Lead ore, from Scotland.

44. Ditto, ſtained and intermixed with iron ore, from ditto.

45. Rich white ſpathoſe Lead ore in priſmatic cryſtals, from Wales.

46. Pebble Lead ore, rounded by the action of water, from a mine in Wales.

47. White and ferrugineous ſpathoſe Lead ore, containing ſilver, with blend, from We berg, in the province of Bergues.

48. White ſpathoſe Lead ore, combined with galena and iron ore, from Lancaſhire.

49. Foliated white ſpathoſe ore of Lead, with ochreous and cryſtallized iron ore, from

50. Brown ſpathoſe ore of Lead, with yellow ochre of iron and iron ore, from Altay Siberia.

51. Foliated yellow ſpathoſe Lead ore, from Bleyberg, in Carinthia.

52. Moſs-like green ſpathoſe ore of Lead, upon a cavernous quartz, mixed with a yel ochreous iron ore, from Schopau, in Saxony.

53. Horn Lead ore, from Leiceſterſhire.

54. A ſmall group of priſmatic cryſtals of horn Lead ore, with a little galena and ca from ditto.

55. A ſpecimen of Galena, which ſeems to have been cracked when in the mine, and parts afterwards united by the formation of cryſtallized horn lead ore and cauk the cavities, from a lead mine in Leiceſterſhire.

56. Cryſtallized green and brown horn ore of Lead, with galena, ochre of lead, iron green efflorescence of copper and quartz, from Schlangenberg in Siberia.

7. Cryſtallized brown horn Lead ore, with yellow ochre of lead and green effloreſcence of copper, from Pertſchinſky, in Siberia.

8. Brown ſpathoſe ore of Lead intimately mixed with clay, from Altay, in Siberia.

9. Superficial red and black ſpathoſe ore of Lead, upon a micaceous ſand-ſtone, ſpotted with iron ore and cubical pyrites, from the mines of Bereſowſky, in Siberia. — This kind of ſand-ſtone is called by the Germans Stellſten.

0. Red ſpathoſe ore of Lead in priſmatic cryſtals, on a group of quartz cryſtals, coated with iron ore, whoſe baſe is the ſame kind of ſand-ſtone as the preceding article, and is from the ſame place. — This ſpecies of lead ore is extremely rare, and this ſpecimen uncommonly fine.

. Native Minium, or red lead, on white and red ſpathoſe lead ore, galena, and quartz, from Siberia.

. Green ſpathoſe Lead ore in octoedral cryſtals, from Wales.

Ditto, combined with a yellow hardened clay, from ditto.

. Ditto, formed on quartz and iron ore, from Schopau, in Saxony.

. Ditto, on a martial micaceous ſtone, called by the Germans Gneis, from Schlangenberg, in Siberia.

A. Green and white ſpathoſe Lead ore, from Wales.

. Lead as it dropped from the furnace, in form of a bird's wing.

. Lead, which after melting aſſumed a ſingular form, ſomewhat like a group of ſmall columns.

. Litharge of Lead.

Solid ſpathoſe white ore of Lead, from — The miners call it Cows Udder ore.

Croſs-grained Lead ore, with a little yellow copper ore intermixed, from Helſtone, in Cornwall.

COPPER, *marked* ♀

Solid native or virgin Copper, malleable from the mine without previous ſmelting, from Godolphin mine in Cornwall.

Solid native Copper, from

Solid native Copper, with green effloreſcence of copper, from

Granulated native copper, from Cornwall.

Ditto, intermixed with quartz from ditto.

Ditto, ſprinkled with minute cryſtals of red copper ore, from ditto.

Rich cryſtallized native Copper, from ditto.

Granulated native Copper, from Turkey.

Various ſpecimens of arboreſcent or branched native Copper, ſome of them combined ith quartz, from Cornwall.

A curious ſpecimen of native Copper, finely cryſtallized in a ramoſe form, from

Fibrous native Copper, with blue and green effloreſcence of copper, on quartz, from ditto.

Wire-like native Copper, from

12. Native Copper, combined with vitreous copper ore, quartz, &c. from the copper mine of Count Pokadeſchky, near Uralgeburge, in Siberia.

13. Foliated native Copper, on a brown pyriteous copper ore, in a coarſe mine-ſtone, i which is alſo a little pitch copper ore, (copper mixed with a black pitchey rock-oil) fro Waſilewſky, near Uralgeburge, in Siberia.

14 Ramoſe and cryſtallized native Copper, with a variouſly coloured ſurface, combine with ſpar, from the ſame mines as No. 12.

15. Bright native copper, cryſtallized in a decaedrical form in a white ſpar, from ditto.

16. The like kind of native Copper, in a dendritical form, in the ſame kind of ſpar, i which is alſo ſome cryſtallized gray copper ore, from Pokadeſchky.

17. Native Copper, intermixed with green copper ochre, ſtellated green effloreſcence copper, and a little vitreous copper ore, in white ſpar, from ditto. •

18. Moſs-like native Copper, in a dirty quartz, from an old exhauſted mine near Uralg burge, in Siberia.

19. The ſame kind of native Copper without the quartz, and interſperſed with vitreo copper ore, from ditto.

20. Native Copper, in a white gritty clay, from Woſeſkrantzkyſhen Geburge, in Siberi

21. Red Copper ore with native copper, in quartz, from Cornwall.

22. Cryſtallized ditto, with a bubbled ſurface, in quartz, from ditto.

23. Tranſparent ruby Copper ore, reſembling the red ore of ſilver, in octoedral cryſta with white quartz intermixed, from ditto.

24. Tranſparent ruby Copper ore, in octoedral and polyedral cryſtals, in the cavity of red vitreous copper ore, with ſome green malachites copper ore, from Tourtſchenino in Siberia.

25 Tranſparent ruby copper ore, in cubical cryſtals, with ſome native copper and pi copper ore in quartz, from Gumitſchowſky, in Siberia.

26. Cryſtallized ruby Copper ore, with native copper and liver copper ore in cryſtalli quartz, from Count Pokadeſchky's mines, near Uralgeburge, in Siberia.

27. Aggregated ſmall octoedral cryſtallized red copper ore, with a little iron ore int mixed, from Tourtſcheninow, in Siberia.

28. Ruby copper ore in eight-ſided cryſtals, combined with green ſtellated copper o from Siberia.

29. Plumoſe red Copper ore, with minute cryſtals of ruby copper ore, in a ferrugine copper ore, from Count Pokadeſchky's mines in Siberia.

30. Green and blue effloreſcence of Copper in a calcareous ſtone, from Ecton mi Staffordſhire.

31. Cryſtallized green Copper ore, in a ferrugineous lime-ſtone, from

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• *The account received with this ſpecimen ſays, that it is native copper in a ſtate of tr formation into copper glaſs (or vitreous copper) ore.*

32. G

32. Green malachites Copper ore, from Cornwall.
33. The like kind of Copper ore in a brown calamine, from Wales.
34. Blue and green malachites Copper ore, from
35. Green malachites and pitch Copper ore, with green waxen calamine and a little iron ore intermixed, from Wales.
35 A, Globular malachites Copper ore upon quartz, with ſome martial ochre, from Nertſchinſky, in Siberia.
36 Botryoid green malachites Copper ore, from Pokadeſchky, in Siberia.
37. Ditto, with dendritical manganeſe on the ſurface, from ditto.
38. Another ſpecimen in a creſted form, from ditto.
39. Stalactitical green malachites Copper ore, part of its ſurface tinged with blue, from ditto.
40. A beautifully figured green malachites Copper ore, from ditto, poliſhed.
41. Stellated green ſattin Copper ore, upon a red vitreous copper ore, from ditto.
42. Ditto, but differing in having a yellow ochreous iron ore intermixed with the vitreous copper, and in the ſize of the green cryſtals, which are ſmaller, from ditto.
43. Fine green ſattin copper ore, nearly fibrous, intermixed with a yellow ochreous iron ore, from ditto.
44. A large and fine ſpecimen of ſattin-like green copper ore, formed of capillary filaments of a cloſe texture, reflecting beautiful appearances, with a little ochreous iron ore intermixed, from Tourtſchininow, near Uralgeburge, in Siberia.
45. Blue Copper ore, partly cryſtallized in polyedral figures, and fibrous pluſh-like green cryſtallized copper ore, with ſome white native calx of manganeſe in the cavities of a red ochreous copper ore, from Altayſchen Geburg, in Siberia.
46. Green Copper ore, of a cloſe fibrous texture, with ſome ſmall white quartz cryſtals, in the cavity of a ferrugineous quartz, from Cornwall.
47. Stellated fibrous green cryſtallized Copper ore, with ſome plated cauk, in the hollow of a red and yellow copper ore, from
48. Fine ſtellated fibrous green cryſtals of Copper, in a red copper ore, from a mine in the iſland of Jamaica.
9. Cryſtallized green malachites Copper ore, extremely ſcarce, with blue cryſtals of copper in the hollows of a white and yellow quartz, from Schlangenberg, in Siberia.
0. Green malachites Copper ore, mixed with brown iron ore, from Sophienberg, in Naſſau Siegen
1. Malachites Copper ore, from China.
2. Fibrous green cryſtals of Copper ore, with ſome fine yellow ochre of iron, on the ſurface of a group of white quartz cryſtals, from Cornwall.
3. Blue and green effloreſcence of Copper, in ſmall globules, on a coarſe ferrugineous ſand-ſtone, with micæ intermixed, from Ecton mine, Staffordſhire.
4. Another ſpecimen, in which the green colour is more predominant, from ditto.
5. Blue and green Copper ore in ſpar, from ditto.

56. Blue and green Copper ore, combined with quartz, from Cornwall.

56 A. Yellow Copper ore, in large ſingularly figured cryſtals, combined with columna quartz cryſtals, coated with a ferrugineous matter, ſmall marcaſites, &c from ditto.

57. Blue and green cryſtallizations of Copper, on a white barytes and iron ore, from Thuringia.

58. Small blue cryſtallizations of Copper, in the cavities of a quartzoſe ſtone combined with iron ore, from the Electorate of Triers.

59. Copper and iron ore combined, having a poliſhed ſurface, called by the miners Lookingglaſs ore, with blue and green effloreſcence of copper, from ditto.

60. Blue Copper ore, from

61. Blue and green Copper ore, combined with quartz cryſtals, and tabular barytes, from

62. Blue and green cryſtallizations of Copper, with gray copper ore, in a white barytes, from Arthree in Scotland.

63. Foſſil Wood impregnated with blue and green copper ore, on a coarſe ſand-ſtone, combined with copper ore, from Uralgeburge, in Siberia.

64. Blue cryſtallizations of Copper, with ſome ſtellated green cryſtals of copper, on a gray vitreous copper ore, combined with iron ore, from Pokadeſky in Siberia.

65. Polyedral blue cryſtals of Copper, with ſome white ſpathoſe lead ore, on a quartzoſe ſtone, from Nertſchinſky in Siberia.

66. Small tabular blue cryſtallizations of Copper in a botryoid form, combined with a brown globularly accumulated iron ore, from Altayeſchen Geburge, in Siberia.

67. Solid azure Copper ore, with ſome plumoſe green cryſtallizations of copper in the middle of it, and alſo ſprinkled with brick-coloured copper ore, in a white clay, from Nertſchinſky, in Siberia.

68. Brilliant blue and curious green cryſtallizations of Copper, in the cavities of a yellow marcaſitical copper ore, with which a little iron ore is combined, from Gumitſchewſky, in Siberia.

69. Large and variouſly figured blue cryſtals of Copper, with white ſpathoſe lead ore, on a partly cavernous and ferrugineous quartz, from Schlangenberg, in Siberia.

70. Pitch-like Copper ore, with ſome malachites copper ore, partly covered with a beautiful cinnabar-like matter, upon light brown liver copper ore, from Gumitſchewſky, in Siberia.

71. Green effloreſcence of Copper, with ſpar, from Ecton mine, Staffordſhire.

71 A. Ochreous and ſtellated green and azure blue cryſtallizations of Copper, intermixe with gray copper ore rich in ſilver, and a little iron ore, from Langen Hecke, in the Electorate of Triers.

72. Stellated green efflореſcence of Copper, with yellow copper ore, in an iron ore, from

73. Green Copper ore, combined with lead ore and calamine, from Scotland.

74. Brown Copper ore, almoſt pure copper, with green efflореſcence of copper, ſpar, and ochreous iron ore, from Thuringia.

75. Purple Copper ore, from Devonſhire.

76. Purp

76. Purple Copper ore, with white barytes, from Arthree in Scotland.

77. Gray Copper ore, from

78. Gray Copper ore, with green efflorefcence, from

79. Gray Copper ore, with plated barytes, from Arthree in Scotland.

80. Gray and green Copper ore, with calamine, white ſpathoſe lead ore, and ochreous iron ore, from ditto.

81. Gray Copper ore, in octoedral cryſtals, on the ſurface of a coloured bliſtered copper ore, from Cook's Kitchen mine, near Redruth, Cornwall.

82. Coloured bliſtered Copper ore, from Cornwall.

83. Solid yellow Copper ore, from Ecton mine, Staffordſhire.

84. Yellow Copper ore, combined with malachites copper ore and pyrites, from ditto.

85. Marcaſitical Copper ore, with white cauk, from ditto.

86. A hollow ſpecimen of white Cauk, the inſide lined and the outſide ſprinkled with green and yellow copper ore, from ditto.

87. Yellow Copper ore, in a white barytes, from the Palatinate.

88. Yellow Copper ores, combined with iron ore, &c. from

88 A. Marcaſitical Copper ore, between two bands of iron ore, from

9. Peacock and yellow Copper ores, ſome combined with quartz, &c. from Cornwall.

0. Cryſtallized Copper ore, with quartz cryſtals, from Stolzemberg, in Germany.

1. Yellow Copper ore, with ſmall quartz cryſtals, from

2. Yellow and peacock Copper ore, combined with white and brown chalcedony, from Cornwall.

3. Yellow Copper ore, combined with purple fluor, from ditto.

3 A. Yellow Copper ore, combined with brown quartz and purple fluor, from ditto.

4. Yellow Copper ore, combined with lead ore, from ditto.

5. Yellow and green Copper ore, intermixed with quartz cryſtals, and a light brown micaceous ſtone, from

6. Yellow Copper ore, combined with black ſhirl, from Sweden.

7. Yellow Copper ore, in a greeniſh aſbeſtos, from ditto.

8. Yellow Copper ore, combined with black ſhirl, and greeniſh aſbeſtos, from ditto.

. Looking-glaſs Copper ore, from ditto.

0. Copper ore combined with foſſil wood, very ſcarce.

1. Copper ore intermixed with a foſſil honeycomb coral, from Staffordſhire.

2. Yellow Copper ore, with tin ore and ſpar, from

3. Yellow Copper ore, combined with brown feldſpath and blend, from

4. Yellow Copper ore, mixed with lead ore, and marcaſite, from Cornwall.

5. Copper ore, combined with quartz and green cryſtallizations of copper, from

6. Copper and iron ore intermixed, with blue and green efflorefcence of copper, from Thuringia.

7. Copper ore, from

108. A ſlag from a ſmelting of Copper, with curious teſſellated cryſtals in its cavities, from
109. Smelted Copper, as it comes from the ſurnace.
110. Sundry ſpecimens, exhibiting varieties of the ſolid yellow Copper ores of Sweden, differently combined with other minerals.
111. Yellow Copper ore, interſperſed with black micæ, from Sweden.
112. Red Copper ore, very ſcarce, from ditto.
113. Blue Copper ore, with aſbeſtos, from ditto.
114. Yellow Copper ore, combined with iron ore, from ditto.
115. Yellow Copper ore, with cobalt, from ditto.

IRON, *marked* ♂

1. Native Iron, from Siberia.
2. Red hæmatites or blood-ſtone Iron ore, from Lancaſhire.
3. Ditto, very fine, from Cumberland, 1770.
4. Ditto, with a cryſtallized ſurface, from Lancaſhire.
5. Red hæmatites Iron ore, on black hæmatites iron ore, having a gloſſy ſurface, and yellow ochre in the baſe, from a mine near Catharinenburg, in Siberia.
6. Black hæmatites Iron ore, from Saxony.
7. Ditto, with ſpar on its ſurface, on a red ochreous iron ore, from
8. Stalactitical red hæmatites Iron ore, with complete or double-pointed cryſtals, impregnate with iron ore, intermixed, from St. Vincent's Rock, near Briſtol.
9. Several capital ſpecimens of black ſtalactitical Iron ore, ſome of them with the ſurfac finely coloured, from the Electorate of Triers.
10. The like kind of Iron ore, on a bed of chopped or hacked quartz, from ditto.
11. Black hæmatites Iron ore, formed in hollow ſtalactitæ, filled with yellow ochreous iro ore, from the county of Sayn.
12. Black hæmatites Iron ore, with a beautiful gilded ſurface, from ditto.
13. Stalactitical Iron ore, with yellow ochre of iron on the ſurface, from the Foreſt Dean, where it is called Bruſh ore.
14. Pyritical Iron ore, from the chalk pits, in Suſſex.
15. Yellow ochreous Iron ore, ſprinkled with ſmall complete cryſtals, which are ſaturate with the iron ore, from St. Vincent's Rock, near Briſtol.
16. Solid Iron ore, combined with quartz, the hollows of which are lined with double-poin ed cryſtals, ſaturated with yellow ochre of iron, from ditto.
17. Brown ſpathoſe Iron ore, the Stahlſtein of the Germans, from
18. Rhomboidal ditto, grouped in a ſtalactitical form, from the Foreſt of Dean, Glocefte ſhire, and is another variety of what the miners there call Bruſh ores.
19. Brown rhomboidal ſpathoſe Iron ore, partly in a ſtalactitical form, in the cavities o brown iron ore, with yellow ochre, &c. from

. Dark brown rhomboidal ſpathoſe Iron ore, on white cauk, with tabular barytes, from Germany.

. Foliaceous brown ſpathoſe Iron ore, from ditto.

. Ditto, in a hard ſlaty ſtone, from ditto.

. Brown ſpathoſe Iron ore, with quartz cryſtals and gray ſilver ore, from Saxony.

. Iron ſtone, from Lancaſhire.

. Ditto, of a ſingular form, one of them, from Shotover Hill, near Oxford.

. Iron ore, with ſilvery micæ intermixed, from

. Hollow ſtoney bodies, rich in iron, one of them with a curious ramified part within it, from Northamptonſhire. — Theſe are called Geodæ, by *Woodward* and other writers on minerals.

. Magnetical Iron ore, commonly called the loadſtone, from Norway.

A. A ſmall Loadſtone, from ditto. — This is armed, and mounted in ſilver.

. A Loadſtone cut in a cubical form, from Magnetberg, near Jeniſa in Siberia, remarkable for its ſtrong attractive power.

. An artificial Magnet.

. Iron ſand, which is attracted by the magnet, from North America.

. A ſeptarium or divided Iron ore, from the Electorate of Triers.

. Iron ore, in flat tabular cryſtals, from the Iſland of Elba, near the coaſt of Tuſcany.

. Cryſtallized Iron ore, having a fine poliſhed ſurface, reſembling a cluſter of precious ſtones, the beauty and brilliancy of its colours are moſt remarkable, with ferrugineous rock cryſtals in the cavities. Originally the hollows were filled up with a fine red ochre, part of which was removed in order to diſcover the beautiful cryſtallizations concealed under it, from ditto.

. Rhomboidal ſpathoſe Iron ore, in the cavities of a coloured ſtalactitical hæmatites iron ore, from the Electorate of Triers.

A. Rhombic ſpathoſe Iron ore, combined with galena, white nummular ſpars, &c. from lſton Moor, Cumberland.

Cubical pyrites, containing iron, from Germany.

Magnetical octoedral cryſtals of Iron ore, or pyrites having on their ſurface ſome golden micæ, in which kind of body they were likely found imbedded, from

Gray laminated Iron ore, the Eiſenram of the Germans, with ſome quartz and yellow iron ochre, from Olomiz, in Siberia.

The like kind of Iron ore, with quartz and red ochre, found in a perpendicular fiſſure, or as the miners call it, pipe-vein, in a rock of granite, in Eſkdale, near Ravenglaſs in Cumberland.

Cryſtallized Iron ore, with black hæmatites iron ore, ſmall quartz cryſtals, and red and yellow ochre of iron, from the Electorate of Triers.

Cockſcomb pyritical Iron ore, from a lead mine near Moneyaſh in Derbyſhire.

Various ſpecimens of the ſolid Iron ores, from the different provinces of Sweden.

43. Ditto combined with green aſbeſtos, from ditto.
44. Gray Iron ore, of a granulated texture, from ditto.
45. Ditto, with ſolid Iron ore interſperſed in it, from ditto.
46. Granulated Iron ore, with a little aſbeſtos, from ditto.
47. Red ſolid Iron ore, from Sweden.
48. Looking-glaſs Iron ore with green ſhirl, from ditto.
49. Steel-grained Iron ore, from ditto.
50. Solid Iron ore, from Lapland.
51. Brown Iron ore, from a mine which runs under the ſea, in the province of Smalandi in Sweden.
52. The metal of Iron, exhibited in two manufactured ſpecimens of Mr. Cort's Patent iro rendered malleable from caſt iron.
53. Cauliflower-like ſpecimens of pyrites, in the baſe of which is a ſingle exoctoedral cr ſtal of galena, from
54. Veins of magnetical Iron ore, in a red jaſper, from Siberia.
55. A capital and beautifully formed ſpecimen of Flos Ferri, or the flower of Iron, a curio kind of ſtalactitical ſpar, containing about one fourth part of iron, from an iron mine ne Steurmarck, in Germany.

T I N, *marked* ♃

1. Tin ore, rounded by the action of water, called by the miners Stream tin, from Cornwa
2. Solid Tin ore, from ditto.
3. Ditto, intermixed with a brown mine ſtone, from ditto,
4. Cryſtallized Tin ore, but of no determinate figure, from ditto.
5. Tin ore, of a red hue, from ditto.
6. Tin ore, combined with cockle or ſhirl, from ditto.
7. Cryſtallized Tin ore, with green micæ, ſhirl, &c. from Saxony.
8. Tin ore, combined with ſhirl and a red ochreous ſubſtance, from Cornwall.
9. Black cryſtallized Tin ore, with quartz, in a ſlaty ſtone, from ditto.
10. Cryſtallized Tin ore, combined with yellow copper ore, marcaſite, quartz, blend, a cryſtallized feldſpath, from ditto.
11. Hæmatitical or wood-like Tin ore, being a combination of tin and iron ore, from dit
12. Detached cryſtals of Tin ore, each conſiſting of a quadrangular column, with an oct dral pyramidal end, from ditto.
13. Tin ore, in brown tranſparent cryſtals of like figure, combined with quartz and gr ſteatites or ſope-ſtone, micæ, &c. from ditto.
14. Black Tin ore of like figure, mixed with white barytes, from ditto.
15. Gray cryſtallized Tin ore, from ditto.
16. Ditto, combined with a blueiſh mine ſtone, among which is a ſmall cryſtal of like fig with No. 12, from ditto.

17. G

7. Garnet-like Tin oie, from ditto, where it is called Variegated tin.
8. Brown tranſparent cryſtallized Tin ore, with a little marcaſite, in green micæ, from ditto.
9. Brown tranſparent cryſtallized Tin ore, with ſmall columnar cryſtals and marcaſite, in
a hollow aſh-coloured mine-ſtone, from ditto.
. Black cryſtals of Tin, of an octoedral figure, from ditto, where they are called Tin
grains.
. Larger ditto, in which the form is more diſtinct, from ditto.
. Black Tin ore, in octoedral grains or cryſtals, from ditto.
. Tin ore, in ſmall black octoedral cryſtals, from ditto.
. Brown Tin ore, in like ſhaped cryſtals, combined with a white clay, or decayed feldſ-
path, and quartz, from ditto.
. Brown octoedral Tin grains, in white quartz, from ditto.
Tin ore of like figure, with yellow columnar cryſtals, from dittto.
Black octoedral Tin grains, with white and ferrugineous quartz, on a gray ſtone, rich
n tin, from Cornwall.
Black Tin ore, of like figure, in the interſtices of a group of rock cryſtals, interiorly
prinkled with green micæ, and combined with brown plated barytes, cubic fluors, minute
rown quartz cryſtals, &c. the whole forming a moſt intereſting ſpecimen to a mine-
alogiſt, from ditto.
Brown octoedral cryſtals of Tin ore, in a red argillaceous ſubſtance, from ditto.
Reſin-like Tin cryſtals, of like figure, ſome of them with a ſhort quadrangular column,
ntervening between the two pyramids, from ditto.
Ditto, with ſmall quartz cryſtals, from ditto.
Small gloſſy black octoedral cryſtals of Tin ore, with a like intervening column, com-
ined with quartz on a gray ſtone, from ditto.
Ditto, with green micæ, &c. from ditto.
An union of two black cryſtals of Tin ore, conſiſting of two quadrangular pyramids,
ined by a ſhort column, containing a like number of ſides. — The French call ſuch
mbinations Macles, or a reverſed cryſtal, making them but one, which they explain by
n artificial cryſtal cut obliquely in two, and the parts inverted. From Bohemia.
Pure metal of Tin, from Cornwall.
Tin ore, in minute brown cryſtals, mixed with ſhirl and green cryſtallized from
Black Tin ore, in octoedral cryſtals, whoſe edges and corners are truncated, from
rnwall.
Black cryſtallized Tin ore, combined with mundic, on a white gritty ſtone, from Cake
oſe mine, in Cornwall.
Tin ore, in a red ſteatites, from Cornwall.

NOBLE or PERFECT METALS.

MERCURY, *marked* ☿

1. Native or virgin Quickſilver, with horn mercury, in the cavities of a large ſpecimen native cinnabar, from Muſchel Landſberg, in the Duchy of Zweybruck or Deuxponts, Germany.
2. Native Cinnabar, mixed with iron and copper ore, in the cavities of which are vari ſmall globules of virgin quickſilver, from ditto.
3. Tranſparent red cryſtallized native Cinnabar, rich in quickſilver, from Hungary.
4. Dendritical or branched native Cinnabar, in a light coloured hardened clay, from M chel Landſberg.

SILVER, *marked* ☽

1. Dendritical, ſhrub, or lace-like native Silver, in quartz, from the ſilver mines Potoſi, in Peru.
2. Arboreſcent, or branched native Silver, with cryſtallized quartz, from ditto.
3. Ramoſe or branched native Silver, in white ſpar and black lime-ſtone, from the K of Denmark's ſilver mines at Kongſberg, in Norway.

3 A. Laminated native Silver, in a quartzoſe ſtone, with purple fluor interſperſed, from di

4. Cryſtallized arboreſcent native Silver, in ſpar, black lime-ſtone, and purple fluor, f ditto.
5. Dendritical native Silver, with a gilded ſurface, in a fleſh-coloured barytes, f Hemels Furſten mine, near Freyberg, in Saxony.
6. Superficial native Silver, with ſuperficial brittle vitreous ſilver ore, of varieg colours, on a gray quartzoſe ſtone, in which is alſo a little galena, phoſphoreſcent bl and marcaſite, from Schlangenberg, in Siberia.
7. Very bright ſuperficial native Silver, upon a mixture of ſilver with ſulphurated co and antimony, phoſphoreſcent blend, galena, and ſpar, from ditto.
8. Snow-like native Silver, upon a friable yellow ochreous iron ore, containing ſilver, i mixed with ſome white ſpathoſe lead ore, from Nertſchinſky, in Siberia.
9. Native Silver and gray ſilver ore, combined with white ſpar and green micæ, fro
10. Tranſparent red or ruby Silver ore, (ſilver mineralized with arſenic) in ſmall octo cryſtals, with a little native green vitriol intermixed, from the Elector of Hanover's mines in the Hartz Foreſt, Germany.
11. Another ſpecimen, in which the cryſtals are larger and polyedral, from ditto.
12. Light brown horn Silver ore, (ſilver mineralized with the acids of vitriol and co ſalt) very ſcarce and curious, upon a gray quartzoſe ſtone, from Schlangenberg, in Si — This kind of ſilver ore is ſofter than lead.

3. Silver mineralized with ſulphurated copper and antimony, of a fetid ſmell, upon a gray ſpar, interſperſed with marcaſite and fine grained galena. — This mineral is only found in Siberia; it was diſcovered by Mr. *Renovanz*, and is from Nertſchinzſkoi.

4. White Silver ore, from Langenhecke, in the Electorate of Triers.

5. Gray Silver ore; nearly approaching to native ſilver, in a jaſpachates, from Saxony. — This is cut and poliſhed.

6. White Silver ore, combined with galena, in a quartzoſe ſtone, from Rattvik, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden.

. White Silver ore, combined with lead ore and quartz, from Loſaſen, in the ſame province.

. Teſſellated galena rich in ſilver, intermixed with ſpar, from Chriſtierſberg, in the province of Nerike in Sweden.

. White Silver ore, intermixed with lead ore and marcaſite, from Brunſvik, in the province of Dalecarlia in Sweden.

. White Silver ore, combined with galena, and intermixed with a green mine-ſtone, from Salberg, in the province of Weſtmannia in Sweden.

. White Silver ore, combined with lead and copper ore, in a quartzoſe mine-ſtone, from

White Silver ore, with galena, one ſide banded with quartz and black ſlate, from

White Silver ore, with lead ore, marcaſite and quartz, from

Lead ore, rich in ſilver, in cryſtallized horn-ſtone, from Anhalt Schaumberg.

Steel-grained lead ore, rich in ſilver, combined with yellow copper ore, from Cornart ine in Heſſe.

PLATINA, *marked* ☽

Platina, or white Gold, from Peru.

GOLD, *marked* ☉

Rich and bright native Gold, pervading all parts of a dark-coloured quartz, interſperſed ith iron ore, and a little yellow micæ, both rich in gold. — The whole ſpecimen weighs oz. and is part of a large lump, the whole of which was nearly as rich as this piece. came from the Brazils, in South America.

ative Gold, in a partly cryſtallized quartz, from Sumatra.

ery bright cryſtallized foliated native Gold, with a little marcaſite, in the cryſtallized vity of a white quartz, in which is ſome tranſparent cryſtals of zinc, from the gold nes at Chemnitz in Hungary.

ryſtallized native Gold, in the cryſtallized cavity of a quartzoſe mine-ſtone, rich in d, interſperſed with micæ, gold marcaſite, &c. from Boitza, in Tranſylvania.

ative Gold upon a radiated gray nickel, reſembling gray ſilver ore, (nickel mineralized h arſenical iron and cobalt) in an opaque white quartz, from the gold mines at Bereſky, near Catharinenburg in Siberia.

6. Superficial native Gold, on a cubic iron pyrites, containing gold, in a yellow micaceou ſtone, from ditto. — *See Cronſtedt's Mineralogy improved by Magellan, p.* 521 *and* 525.

7. A large teſſellated pyrites, internally of a looſe ochreous texture, interſected by leſſe ones, all containing gold, intermixed with quartz, from ditto.

8. Marcaſites containing Gold, intermixed with quartz, from Adelsfors, in the province o Smalandia in Sweden.

9. Earth and clay, containing particles of native Gold, taken up in the gullies formed b the running off of the waters out of the levels in the Bacher mine, ſituate on a ridge o mountains near Chemnitz.

10. Garnets, containing Gold, with part of the yellow micaceous bed in which they we found, from Fichtelberg, in the Marquiſate of Bayreith, in Germany.

11. Copper ore, containing Gold, combined with lead ore rich in ſilver, ſome blend, quart &c. from Sweden.

On the Outſide the Caſes.

9. Scum of Lead, the ſurface enriched with the moſt beautiful colours, from the furnac at Alſton Moor, Cumberland.

10. A very large group of Quartz Cryſtals, from the lead mines on the ſame Moor.

11. Coarſe ſtalagmitical Spars, from Derbyſhire.

12. Coarſe ſtalactitical Spars, from Pool's Hole, in the ſame county.

13. A group of very large yellow double-pointed Spars, with hexagonal pyramidal en formed on a flat group of ſmaller ſpars of like figure, the baſe of which is a ferrugine cauk, from ditto.

14. A very large and fine Rock Cryſtal, weighing 98 pounds, from Switzerland.

15. A moſt capital maſs of the amber-coloured onachine Chalcedony, partly forme cavities, which have a fine poliſhed mammillated or bubbled ſurface, from the Eaſt In — This ſpecimen, which appertains to the ſiliceous earths, is ſuppoſed to be the la of the kind in Europe, weighing nearly 224 pounds, and is eſteemed of very great va

16. A very large piece of rich native Copper, combined with a little quartz and weighing 49 pounds, from the cliffs on the ſhores of the lake Ontario, in North Ame

17. A very large block of the Priſmatic Feldſpath of Labradore, in which a combina of different tints of gold, crimſon, blue, &c. variouſly blended in fine gradations, e with a lively green, conſtitute one of the moſt beautiful and vivid aſſemblages of c that can be imagined, partly ſtriped like an onyx: The colours pervade the whole being as viſible on all parts of the outer ſurface, as well as in that part which has cut and poliſhed; and is preſumed to be the moſt capital ſpecimen of the kind brought from that country.

18. Another, alſo partly onachine, whoſe colours are principally green, yellow and in various gradations from light to dark, happily blended together, and making vivid and beautiful appearance, exhibiting different changes of colour as viewed i ferent lights: Theſe colours alſo pervade the whole ſpecimen.

19. A buſt of Oliver Cromwell.

20. Another, of Lord Cheſterfield, eſteemed an excellent likeneſs.

APARTMENT VI. *or* SOUTH ROOM.

On the Sides of the Arch at the Entrance.

1. Four curious pictures, done in a compoſition to repreſent marble.

Two Frames, containing various imitations of butterflies and moths with ſhells, preſented to *Sir Aſhton Lever* by a Lady.

Two Pictures, of a gentleman playing on a flute and a huſſar, the drapery curiouſly done with the wings of beautiful moths and butterflies.

GLASS CASES. VIII. and XI.

NATIVE FOSSILS, *continued.*

POLISHED SPARS,* *a.*

White ſtalactitical Spars, from Italy.

Gray ſtalactitical Spars, with brown agate-like veins, from ditto.

Green ſtalactitical Spar, rare, from ditto.

White ſtalactitical Spars, with yellow clouds and ſpots, from ditto.

Ditto, from the Grotto Feratto, Italy.

Clear yellow and white Spar, from the Ponte Mode, Italy.

Yellow and white ſtalactitical Spars, veined like agate, from Italy.

Opaque yellow and white ſtalactitical Spars, finely veined, from ditto.

Ditto, from Caſerta, near Naples.

Variety of ſtalactitical Spars, with white, yellow, and brown veins, from Italy.

Variegated Spars, of white, brown, and yellow colours, from ditto. — Theſe are called by the Italians, Flowered Alabaſters.

Stalactitical Spars, beautifully veined with white, yellow, and brown, many of them reſembling agates, from ditto. — Moſt of theſe are called Antique flowered and veined alabaſters, by the Italians, being formed out of fragments of ſmall columns and other works of the ancients, found among the ruins in that country. Some are termed oriental, probably being the produce of Egypt and other eaſtern countries.

Red and white veined Spars, from Italy.

White Spar, with dark red undulated veins, from ditto.

Spar with yellow and red undulated veins, from ditto.

Singularly veined and flowered Spars, of white, yellow, brown, and red colours, the laſt moſt predominant, from ditto, where they are called Alabaſtro Fioritto.

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* *See the remark in p.* 67, *note,* § *and p.* 68, *note,* †

17. Dark red Spar, from ditto.
18. Browniſh red ſtrait-veined Spar, from ditto.
19. Veined brown Spar, from ditto.
20. Ditto, from Ponte Mole, in ditto.
21. Ditto, from Monte Avuto, in ditto.
22. Dark brown Spar, from Italy.
23. Ditto, with undulatory veins, from ditto.

POLISHED MARBLES, * ‡.

1. Parian Marble, from Italy.— *See Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 188, *No.* 4.
2. Marmor Greco Saligno, Salt-like marble, from ditto. — *Ibid, p.* 189. *No.* 5.
3. Statuary white Marble, from Carrara, in Italy. — *Ibid, p.* 190. *n.* 6.
4. Ivory-like Marble, from Italy, where it is called Palombino Antico.—*Ibid, p.* 191. *n.* 9
5. Aſh-coloured Marble, from the Marquiſate of Baden Durlach, in the circle of Swabi Germany.
6. Aſh-coloured Marble, from Derbyſhire.
7. Gray Marble, from Carrara, in Italy, a variety of the ſtatuary marble. — *See Da Coſta Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 190. *n.* 6.
8. Friar's gray Marble, called by the maſons Dove marble, from Italy.
9. Clouded ditto, from ditto.
10. Ancient veined gray Marble, found among the ruins in Italy.
11. White and gray veined Marble, from Italy.
12. Brindled gray and white Marble, from ditto.
13. Dark gray Marble, from ditto.
14. Ditto, with red veins, from ditto.
14 A. Gray Marble, with red and white variegations, from
14 B. Gray Marble, with purple veins, from Derbyſhire.
15. Dark gray veined Marble, from Baden Durlach.
16. Striped gray Marble, from Italy.
17. Gray Marble, with undulated veins, from ditto.
18. Brecciated ‡ gray Marble, from Derbyſhire.

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* *Theſe appertain to the lime-ſtones, or ſuch ſtones as burn to lime, and are placed among* *calcareous earths.* Magellan's Cronſtedt, *p.* 65.—*The coarſer lime-ſtones are much uſed England as a flux to promote the fuſion of iron ores.*

‡ *This term, which, as obſerved in the note, p.* 62, *n.* 44, *is adopted from the Italians, is plied to ſuch marbles whoſe ſtructure is not homogeneous, or forming one ſolid maſs, but has p or pieces of a different nature in it, which are not blended with the ſubſtance of the ſtone, but a inlaid or ſtuck in it. —Vide Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 200. *n.* 19.

19. Br

19. Brecciated gray Marble, from

20. Pale yellow Marble, from the Marquiſate of Baden Durlach.

21. Ditto, clouded with brown, from ditto.

22. Pale yellow Marble, with brown dendritæ, or tree-like ſpots, from ditto.

23. Variegated yellow Marble, from ditto.

24. Yellow Marble, with brown dendritæ, from ditto.

25. Yellow Marble, clouded with red, from ditto.

6. Ancient pale yellow Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

7. Modern pale yellow Marble, from Verona.

8. Veined and mottled yellow Marble, from the vicinity of Naples.

9. Ancient yellow Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

0. Modern yellow Marble, from Italy.

1. Ditto, from Sicily.

2. Ancient yellow Marble, clouded and veined with red, from the ruins in Italy.

3. Ancient brecciated yellow and red Marble, from Italy.

4. Yellow Marble, with purple veins, from Sienna in Tuſcany. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 196. *n.* 16.

5. Ancient variegated yellow Marble, from Italy. — According to Da Coſta this is one of the kinds the Italians call Brocatello, or brocaded marble. — *See his Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 217. *n.* 53.

6. Yellow Marble variegated with purple, from Spain. — This is the true or fineſt Brocatello marble of the Engliſh maſons. Its price is about £. 20 the cubic foot. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 225. *n.* 65.

Ancient mottled yellow Marble, from Italy.

A ſingular ſpotted yellow Marble, from

Ancient variegated yellow Marble, from the ruins in Italy. — This is called by the Italians Caſtraccane Antico.

Another, different, called Caſtraccane Fiorrito Orientale, from ditto.

Gray and yellow Marble, from ditto.

A. Variegated yellow and green Marble, from ditto.

B. Clouded red and yellow Marble, from ditto.

Yellow and red Marble, from Baden Durlach.

Ancient ditto, from the ruins in Italy.

Spotted ditto, from Italy.

Brindled ancient yellow and red Marble, from ditto.

Pale red and yellow Marble, from Thuringia.

Pale red white and gray veined Marble, from a quarry near Plymouth. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 206. *n.* 33.

Ditto, from in Germany.

Ancient ditto, from the ruins in Italy.

50. Ancient fleſh-coloured Marble, from ditto. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils,* 195. *n.* 14.
51. Red and white veined Marble, from Sardinia, called by the Italians Sardinian Jaſper.
52. Clouded red Marble, from Baden Durlach.
53. White Marble, veined and clouded with red, from Italy.
53 A. White Marble, veined and clouded with red and yellow, from ditto.
53 B. Another variety of the like coloured Marble, from
54. Ancient variegated red and white Marble, from the ruins in Italy — This is called b the Italians, Flower of Perſia.
55. Dark fleſh-coloured and white Marble, from Sabina, in Italy.
56. Ancient pale red and white brecciated Marble, from the ruins in Italy.
57. Ditto, different, from ditto.
58. Ancient red and white brecciated Marble, from ditto. — This is called by the Italian Breccia Corallina Antica.
59. Pale brecciated aſh-coloured Marble, with a caſt of red, from Sicily.
59 A. Fleſh-coloured Marble with black and white brecciæ, or inlaid ſpots, from Italy.
60. Ancient pale red and white brecciated Marble, from the ruins in Italy.
60 A. Variegated Marble, the ground yellow, brecciated or inlaid with aſh-coloured and re ſpots, from
61. Ancient red and white brecciated Marble, from ditto.
62. Ancient brecciated Marble, having a dark fleſh-coloured ground with brown and blac ſpots, and ſomewhat reſembling the plum-pudding ſtone. — p. 70. No. 37. from ditt
63. Ancient brecciated Marble, the ground dark red, with pale yellow ſpots, from ditto.
64. Beautiful ancient brecciated Marble, having a red ground with gray and bright yell ſpots, from ditto.
65. Ancient dark red and white brecciated Marble, from ditto. — The Italians name th Antique Porta Santa marble.
66. Dark red and white brecciated Marble, from
67. Veined red and white Marble, from in Germany.
68. Variegated red and white Marble, from Sicily. — The Italians, as well as our ſtat aries, call this Sicilian Jaſper.
68 A. Striped and ſpotted dark fleſh-coloured Marble, with ſmall black dendritæ, fro Gibraltar.
68 B. Ditto, with gray Marble and white ſpar intermixed, from ditto.
68 C. Fleſh-coloured Marble, clouded with red and ſpotted with black and green hor blend, from the iſland of Tirie in Scotland. — It began to be worked anno 1790.
69. Variegated red and white Marble, from Sardinia. — This kind is termed by the Itali Sardinian Jaſper.
70. Ancient red and pale green brecciated Marble, from the ruins in Italy.
71. Veined red and pale green Marble, from Italy.

72. Pale red and gray Marble, from ditto.

73. Mottled red and white Marble, from ditto.

74. Ancient red and white veined Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

75. Clouded red and white Marble, from France. — This is called by the ſtatuaries French Jaſper.

76. Clouded red and white Marble, from Italy.

77. Ancient ditto, from the ruins in Italy, called by the Italians Antique Porto Santo.

78. Dark red ſpotted and veined Marble, from Italy.

79. Ancient red coral-like Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

80. Dark red and white Marble, from Italy.

81. Ancient dark red and gray Marble, from the ruins in Italy. — A variety of the antique porto ſanto marble, as it is called by the Italians.

82. Clouded Marble, of white, yellow, red and brown colours, from Italy.

83. Dark red and white veined Marble, from Pirna, in Saxony. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 196.

84. Ancient pale purple and white veined Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

85. Brecciated pale purple and white Marble, from Italy.

86. Ancient dark purple and white veined Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

87. Clouded purple and white Marble, from Italy.

88. Variegated purple, brown and white Marble, from ditto.

89. Ancient ditto, from ditto. — This is alſo called by the Italians Flower of Perſia. — *See b.* 54.

90. Singular ſpotted purple and white Marble, very beautiful, from Scotland, received from thence anno 1772.

91. Beautifully variegated purple and white Marble, from Italy.

92. A purple and white Marble, with ſingular markings, from ditto.

93. Dark purple and white veined jaſper-like Marble, from Saravegga, in Italy.

94. Ancient dark purple Marble, with ſingular dark veins, from the ruins in Italy. — This kind is named by the Italians, Ancient Coral-coloured African Marble.

95. Pale brown and white brecciated Marble, tinged with purple, from Italy.

96. Ancient dark purple and white brecciated Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

97. Ditto, with ſmall brecciæ or ſpots, from ditto. — This is called by the Italians Ancient Violet Marble.

98. Dark reddiſh-purple and white brecciated Marble, from Italy.

99. Beautiful brecciated Marble, having a dark purple ground, with white and red ſpots, from ditto.

99 A. Purple and white brecciated Marble, from

00. A beautiful ancient Marble, the ground of which is dark purple, variegated with ſmall brecciæ, or ſpots, of white and yellow, from the ruins in Italy. — This is named by the Italians Antique Semi-Santo Marble.

101. Ancient coral-coloured and white brecciated Marble, from the ruins in Italy. — Thi
is termed by the Italians Breccia Corallina Antica.

102. Clouded purple, brown, and white Marble, from Baden Baden, in Germany.

103. Ditto, from Italy.

104. A brecciated Marble, of white, yellow, red, brown, and black colours, from France.

105. A variegated Marble, its ground very dark brown approaching to black, veined wit
dark purple and white, from Italy.

106. Clouded Marbles, of different degrees of colour, from light brown to almoſt black
ſome of them with ſpots and veins of yellow ſpar, from the Marquiſate of Baden Dur-
lach.

107. Dark brown Marble, ſpotted with yellow ſpar, from the Marquiſate of Baden Baden

108. Marbles of various colours, as gray, light brown, red, veined, and clouded wit
black; one of them ſpotted with marcaſite, from a quarry in Thuringia.

109. Striped brown and white Marble, much like foſſil wood, from Baden Baden.

110 Striped gray and white Marble, ſpotted with red, from ditto.

111. Striped brown and red Marble, from ditto.

112. Light green Marble, from Italy.

113. Ancient veined green Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

114. Ancient veined green Marble, with fleſh-coloured, red, and black ſpots, from ditto
— The Italians name this Antique African Marble.

115. Green Marble, clouded with red and black, from in Germany

116. Light green Marble, ſpotted with white and dark green. — This is the true Verd
Antico of the Italians, and is found among the ruins in Italy. — Da Coſta ſays, ther
are quarries of it in the Genoeſe territories. — *See his Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 218, *n.* 55
the 2nd variety. — The Engliſh ſtatuaries eſteem this marble, which is very ſcarce, equ
in value to the Brocatello marble, *b.* 36.

116 A. Green Marble, brecciated, or inlaid with white, yellow, and purple, from

117. Beautiful green, white, and fleſh-coloured Marble, from Italy.

118. Veined white Marble, ſpotted with green, from Tirie in Scotland, firſt diſcover
by Mr. Raſpe, anno 1789. The green ſpots are a kind of Serpentine.

119. Dark green and yellow Marble, from

120. Dark green Marble, from Italy.

121. Ancient veined ditto, from the ruins in Italy.

122. Brecciated light green Marble, with white veins and dark green ſpots, from Italy.—
This is called by our ſtatuaries Egyptian Verde. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils,*
218, *n.* 55, *var.* 1.

123. Brecciated light and dark green Marble, from Italy. — This is named by the Engli
ſtatuaries Grecian Verde. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſilt, p.* 218, *n.* 55, *var.* 3. wh
ſays it is dug in Piedmont, and that the quarries are about three miles from Suſa, and
miles W. N. W. from Turin.

412. Variegated black and white Marble, from

. Ancient brecciated black and white Marble, from the ruins in Italy.

. Pyed Marble, from Baden Durlach.

. Ditto, from Italy.

. Ditto, from Germany.

. Black Marble, with yellow and white veins, from Italy. — This is named by our tuaries the black and gold marble. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 203, *n.* 27.

. Black Marble, from a quarry near Aſhford, in Derbyſhire. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of oſſils, p.* 185, *n.* 1.

. Black Marble, from Carrara, in Italy.

. Black Marble, from Baden Durlach.

. Landſcape Marble, from Cottam, near Briſtol. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 41, *n.* 2, where it is deſcribed by the name of Marmoroides [*] Dendropotamites, and is ere ſaid to be alſo got on Mendip Hills, and near Bath.

A. A large round ſlab of a ſingular dendritical variety of ditto. — This, from its e, is obliged to be placed outſide the Caſes.

ARBLES, *containing* SHELLS, CORALS, *and other* EXTRANEOUS BODIES. [†]

Aſh-coloured Marble, with fragments of ſhells and other marine bodies in it, from

Gray and yellow Marble, filled with ſhells, chiefly of the bivalve kind, ſuch as ckles, &c. from Italy. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 237. *n.* 81. The Italians ll theſe ſhelly marbles Lumachella.

Ditto, from Whichwood Foreſt, Oxfordſhire. — One ſide of this ſpecimen, being the per part of the ſtratum, has the ſhells in relievo, or only partly lodged in its ſurface. *ibid.*

Browniſh yellow Marble, with ſhells, &c. in it, from Baden Durlach.

Brown Marble, replete with fragments of ſhells, and minute yellow bodies, reſembling eggs of fiſh, from ditto.

Brown ſhelly Marble, from ditto.

Brown Marble, having belemnitæ and other foſſil ſhells lodged in it, from Germany.

Brown Marble, replete with ſhells of various kinds, chiefly univalves, among which fragments of pearly ſhells of the ammonia genus, which being of the moſt beautiful ours, chiefly a bright crimſon, has obtained it the name of the Flame or Fire Marble. is got in the neighbourhood of Vienna, but not in any great quantity.

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y this term Da Coſta means all ſuch marbles as are not found in large continued ſtrata, but ly met with in looſe independant maſſes on the ſurface of the earth, or lodged in ſtrata of ſubſtances.

Cronſtedt *places theſe among his conglutinated ſaxa, as he does the Verde Antique, and ther marbles, particularly the brecciated.* — Magellan's Cronſtedt, p. 889.

142. Brown Marble, with ſhells in it, and containing alſo ſome bituminous matter, fr Sweden.—This is the Lapis Suillus, fetid or ſwine ſtone, of authors, and is ſo nam on account of the diſagreeable ſmell it emits on being ſcratched with a pin.—*Da Coſt Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 172. *n.* 9.—*Cronſtedt's Mineralogy by Magellan, p.* 49. *ſect.* 2 *and p.* 475. *ſect.* 241.

143. Brown Marble, with bivalve ſhells lodged in it, from Derbyſhire. Marmoroides n gro fuſcus conchyliis refertus.—*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 248. *n.* 14.

144. Black Marble, with white bivalve ſhells of the anomia genus lodged in it, from t quarries near Kilkenny, in Ireland.—*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 232. *n.* 73.

145. Gray Marble, with corals and ſhells imbedded in it, from Gothland, in Sweden.

146. Yellow Marble, with ſtellated corals lodged in it, from Sardinia.—*Ibid, p.* 249, *n.* where it is called Marmoroides Fuſco-flavus Stellatus, ſive Aſtroites Fuſco-flavus.

147. Purple Marble, with large fungus-like corals and other marine bodies in it, fr Blankenburgh, in the Duchy of Brunſwick, Lower Saxony.—*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. Foſſils, p.* 228. *n.* 69.

148. Reddiſh brown Marble, in which are imbedded ſome red and white ſtellated branch corals, ſomewhat like that deſcribed in Part 1. p. 45. n. 49. of this Catalogue, fr Dunbar, in Scotland.

149. Black and white Marble, with corals and fragments of encrini (a ſpecies of ſtar-f having a long ſtem) imbedded in it, from

150. An Aſtroites, or Star-ſtone, compoſed of black Marble, with white ſtellated cylind cal corals in it, from Derbyſhire.—This kind is alſo found on the ſea ſhores of ma parts of this iſland. Marmaroides niger coralliis refertus.—*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. Foſſils, p.* 244. *n.* 7.

151. Black Marble, with white branched corals imbedded in it, from Derbyſhire.—Th corals are alſo like that deſcribed in Part 1. p. 45. n. 49. of this Catalogue.

152. Gray Marble, with fragments of the ſtems and branches of encrini, commonly ca entrochi, ſaturated with white ſpar, lodged in it, from Derbyſhire.—This is the Mar fuſco-cinereum entrochis refertum of Da Coſta. *See his Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 235 78, who ſays, that the whole metallic tract of the county of Derby is as it were one c tinual quarry of this kind of marble; and varieties of it are alſo in Yorkſhire, Wa and other parts of the kingdom, which abound with it.

153. A reddiſh Marble, with fragments of encrini imbedded in it, from

154. Brown Marble, with yellow ſparry veins, in which are imbedded ſome fragment entrochi and ſhells, ſaturated with ſpar, from the Marquiſate of Baden Durlach.

LAMINATED MARBLES.

155. White Marble, with black dendritæ, or ſhrub-like appearances in it, from Flore —*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 169. *n.* 5.

156. D

56. Ditto, from Baden Durlach.

57. Yellow Marble, with black dendritæ, from Sulenhoſen, near Papenheim, Germany. —*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 177. *n.* 15.

57 A. Ditto, from Baden Durlach.

58. Yellow veined Marble, with ſmall black dendritæ in it, from the vicinity of Naples.

59. White and yellow veined Marble, from ditto.

60. Ditto, with a tinge of purple, from ditto.

61. White and yellow veined Marble, from Baden Durlach. — This, with the three next preceding, are varieties of the kind deſcribed in the next article.

62. Yellow and brown variegated Marble, commonly called the ruin marble, from its colours, which not unaptly reſemble the ruins of a town, from a quarry, near Florence. —*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 183. *n.* 18.

SERPENTINE STONES.[*]

Serpentine Stone, variouſly coloured, ſpotted, and veined, chiefly green. —*Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 266. *n.* 9. who ſays, that the quarries of this ſtone are at Zœblitz, a ſmall city in Miſnia, which lies between Marienberg and Olberhayn, on the confines of Bohemia. He alſo ſuppoſes it to be the *Ophites Candidus* of Pliny.

This Stone, on account of its variety of colours and ſoftneſs, is turned and worked into cups, plates, vaſes, mortars, and various other utenſils, and even houſhold furniture, which are in common uſe all over Germany, and are greatly eſteemed.

The name of *Serpentine Stone* has been given it on acconnt of its being ſpotted, variegated, &c. like the ſkin of a ſerpent; as alſo becauſe it is greatly celebrated as an excellent antidote againſt all poiſons. This virtue is founded on an obſervation, that no toad, ſerpent, inſect, or any venomous animals whatever, have been found in its quarries, or even in the neighbourhood of them.

It is alſo ſuperſtitiouſly cut into heart-like ſhapes, and is uſed as amulets for Children. Theſe amulets in Germany are vulgarly called *Schreck-ſtein.* i. e. *ſtones to preſerve one from terrors*; however, its name and virtues ſeem more probably to be remains of the tradition of the ſerpentine ſtones, or *Oplitæ*, of the ancients, which had the ſame name and virtues attributed to them; and more ſo, as this ſtone ſeems to be their white *Ophites*.

In medicine its uſe has alſo been applauded by many. Tinctures, pills, and plaiſters have been prepared from it, and uſed with ſucceſs in the gout, ſtone, cholic, and other diſtempers; but by the more judicious its medicinal virtues are much diſcredited.

Pliny ſays the *Ophites candidus* was ſoft, and that it was worked into mortars, vaſes, &c.—*Ibid. p.* 268, 269.

For an account of the component parts of this ſtone, *ſee Cronſtedt's Mineralogy, by Magellan, p.* 99, 103, 105.

Theſe are claſſed by Cronſtedt *among the magneſian earths.* — Magellan's Cronſtedt, p. 101.

2. Serpentine Stone, clouded with red, from ditto.
3. Serpentine Stone, from Italy, where it is alſo turned into cups, vaſes, &c. but is e neouſly called Lava.
4. Another variety of Serpentine Stone, from Italy.
5. Serpentine Stone, from the iſland of Angleſey.
6. Serpentine Stone, clouded and ſpotted with red, from Scotland.
7. Variegated Serpentine-ſtone, with veins of ſteatites, from the Land's End, Cornwall This is part of the bed or ſtratum in which the ſopey rock clay is found, between w and the clay is a thin layer of talc, which protects the clay from the water.

GRANITES. * *d.*

1. Varieties of Gray Granite, from the Marquiſate of Baden Durlach.
2. Gray Granite, from Italy, where it is called Oriental.
3. Pyed jaſper-like Granites, from Baden Durlach.
4. Varieties of red Granite, from Baden Durlach.
5. Red Granite, from Italy, where it is called Oriental. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of F p. 276. n. 6.*
6. Purpliſh red Granite, from Baden Durlach.
7. Browniſh red Granite, from ditto.
8. Green and white Granite, from Catharinenberg, in Siberia. — *See No. 25 of Gla* XIII. *Apartment* V. *where this ſpecimen is placed on account of its green feldſpath.*
9. Black and white Granite, from

PORPHYRIES. † *e.*

1. Gray Porphyry, from the ancient ruins in Italy. — It is called by the Italians Black, Antique, or Oriental Serpentine.
2. Green Porphyry, from ditto. — This is alſo named by the Italians Hard, Green, A or Oriental Serpentine. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p. 287. n. 2.*
3. Red Porphyry, from ditto. — This is the true porphyry of the ancients. — *Plin Nat. l. 36. c. 7. Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p. 283. n. 1.* ‡

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* *The Granites are in general a combination of quartz, micæ, and feldſpath : ſometim rarely, ſhirl and garnets are imbedded in them. They are placed by Cronſtedt among t pound ſaxa, in his Appendix to the Minerals.* — See Magellan's Cronſtedt, p. 885.

† *Theſe are alſo ranged by* Cronſtedt *among the compound ſaxa, in the Appendix to hi ralogy.* — See Magellan's Cronſtedt, p. 879.

‡ *According to Mr.* Bruce, *the Porphyries found among the ancient ruins in Italy, w from a ridge of mountains extending the length of four days journey, in his paſſage from to the Red Sea ; and where alſo he met with the Verde Antique, and other curious mar by the antients in their public buildings ; as alſo Serpentine-ſtone, Blood-ſtone, Granites, See his Travels to diſcover the ſource of the Nile,* vol. 1 chap. 8. p. 174 —— 192.

4. Red Porphyry, with large ſpots of feldſpath, part of a bowlder or pebble found in England, but ſuppoſed to come from the Eaſt Indies.
5. Brown Porphyry, from Italy, perhaps a variety of No. 3.
6. Black and white Porphyry, part of a bowlder found in England.
7. Black and white Porphyry, from Italy, where it called Hard Oriental Black Porphyry, and is probably originally from the ſame country as No. 3. — *See the note there.*
8. Brown and red Porphyry, from Sweden.
9. Green and black Porphyry, from Italy, where it is named Hard Green Oriental Porphyry. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 288, *n.* 3. — This is alſo ſuppoſed to come originally from the ſame country as No. 3.

SAXA VARIA, *Compound Stones of different Kinds.* *f.*

1. Pyed Whyn Stone, from Italy.
2. Ditto, from
3. A curious green barytical Stone, from Corſica. — This is called in Italy Hard Oriental Emerald.
4. A dark green barytical Stone, from Italy. — It is called by the Italians Hard Oriental Egyptian Baſaltes.
5. A compound Stone, of white marble and black ſhirl, or balſates, from Italy. — This is the Bianco e Nero Moderno of the Italians. — *Da Coſta's Nat. Hiſt. of Foſſils, p.* 202. *n.* 25.
6. A Saxum, compounded of a white ſiliceous ſtone, with black ſhirl, or baſaltes, from Italy. — This is the Nero e Bianco Antico of the Italians, who alſo call it hard oriental Egyptian black and white Granite.
7. A compound Stone, ſeeming to be a kind of Granite, with black ſhirl, or baſaltes, in it, from Baden Durlach, where it is called Ofen-ſtein, or Oven-ſtone.
8. A compound Stone, conſiſting of cryſtallized baſaltes, in a white ſiliceous matter, from

LAVA. * *g.*

1. Gray Lava, with black ſpecks, probably of baſaltes, in it, from Mount Veſuvius.

POLISHED FLUORS. † *h.*

1. White and yellow cubic Fluors, from Derbyſhire.
2. Ditto, from ditto. — Particular ſections of the cubes form ſingular triangular figures in theſe ſpecimens.
3. Yellow cubic Fluors, from ditto. — This is cut the longitudinal way of the maſs, or with the grain, as it breaks.

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* *Theſe appertain to the Appendix of* Cronſtedt. — See his Mineralogy, by Magellan, p. 909.

† *See the note on Fluors, at page* 63.

4. A ſpecimen, formed of a group of gray cubic Fluors, from Derbyſhire.
5. Gray and yellow cubic Fluors, from ditto.
6. Gray and red cubic Fluors, from ditto.
7. White, yellow, and amethyſtine cubic Fluors, from ditto.
8. Varieties of the amethyſtine cubic Fluors of Derbyſhire; one with triangular figures in it. — This kind is moſt commonly uſed in making the obeliſks, vaſes, &c. manufactured in that county, where it is called Blue John. — It is got on a ſide of the high hill near Caſtleton, in the Peak.
9. Ditto, from ditto. — This ſpecimen has undergone a certain degree of heat by fire, which makes it of a redder hue than the natural appearance, and affords a pleaſing variety in ſuch pieces as are manufactured.
10. Honeycomb ſpecimens of the white, yellow, and amethyſtine cubic fluors of Derbyſhire, varieties of No. 7. from the ſame place. — They have this appearance from being cut the tranſverſe way of the maſs.
11. Veined ſpecimens of the yellow and amethyſtine cubic fluors of Derbyſhire, another variety of No. 7, and from the ſame place. — Their veined appearance is owing to their being cut longitudinally, or with the grain.
12. Dark purple and yellow cubic fluors, with ſingular appearances in them, from Derbyſhire.
13. Ditto, having curious triangular figures in them, owing to particular ſections of the cubes, from ditto.
14. Purple and yellow cubic fluors, with yellow cauk intermixed, from ditto.
15. White cubic fluors, mixed with lead ore, from ditto.

GLASS CASES IX. and X.

COLUMNS, OBELISKS, VASES, *and various other ornamental and uſeful Articles made in Derbyſhire, from beautiful and curious Stones found in the Quarries and Mines of that County, and which, on account of the Articles they are formed of, are placed in this* MUSEUM.

1. A cylinder made of white veined ſtalactitical ſpar.
2. A ſmall vaſe made of a rare green and white ſtalactitical ſpar.
3. A vaſe formed of a yellow ſtalactitical ſpar.
4. A cylinder made of red and gray veined marble.
5. A vaſe made of the encrinus or entrochi marble, deſcribed p. 112 of this Catalogue, *b.* 152.
6. A cylinder, a vaſe, and 2 eggs, formed of a gray cubic fluor.
7. A vaſe made of a pale amethyſtine fluor with ſingular clear triangular appearances in it.
8. A pair of large columns, the principal parts of which are formed of gray cubic fluors, having internal cubes and cockſcomb marcaſites.

9. Thre

9. Three cylinders, 2 ſmall vaſes, and ſeveral eggs, formed of gray fluors, having marcaſites, &c. within them.

10. A pair of large obeliſks, the principal parts of which are formed of gray cubic fluors, ſprinkled with cockſcomb marcaſites, the cubes being interſected in the cutting in various directions form curious triangular and other figures on the ſurface.

11. A vaſe, the body of which is formed of a gray and green cubic fluor, having curious triangular appearances in it.

12. A pair of obeliſks and an egg, formed of a gray cubic fluor, having lead ore in it.

13. Three ſmall vaſes and two eggs, made of a yellow fluor.

14. A pair of columns, the principal parts of which are formed of a pale variety of the amethyſtine fluor, deſcribed p. 116 of this Catalogue, *b*. 11.

15. A pair of large vaſes, formed of a beautiful honeycomb and veined variety of the ſame kind of ſtone.

16. Varieties of vaſes, cups, eggs, and other articles, formed of different ſamples of the like kind of ſtone.

17. A pair of large vaſes, and various other articles, made of the like kind of ſtone, but whoſe colour has been changed to a lighter and more beautiful purple by means of fire.

18. A vaſe and a cup, formed of a beautiful variety of the amethyſtine and yellow cubic fluor, having curious triangular appearances in it, owing to particular ſections of the cubes.

19. A large vaſe, formed of a rich greeniſh brown cubic fluor, having red cauk and marcaſites mixed with it.

20. A vaſe, formed of the rich brown cauk, a ſpecies of barytes, deſcribed in p. 8 of this Catalogue, No. 17.

Outſide the Caſes.

21. A large and fine vaſe, made of a gray fluor, mixed with marcaſites and blend, the former of which affords curious internal appearances in the clearer parts of the ſtone.

On or about the Chimney Piece.

A Copy in Terra Cotta of the famous Moſes of Michael Angelo, the original of which is at Rome, the gift of John Wilmot, Eſq.

A Venus, after bathing, a fine bronze.

A Dog, finely executed in the blue veined white Italian marble.

A large Mortar, formed of a red marble with fragments of encrini in it, from — This is retained on account of the ſtone of which it is formed.

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX, *marked* AP

Conſiſting of ſuch Articles among the Minerals as have been added to the MUSEUM *ſince the aforegoing Sheets were printed off.*

In the SALOON, *Glaſs-Caſe No.* II.

1. Mountain Leather, a ſpecies of amianthi, from the Woſkreſſeniſchen Ertzgeburg, in Siberia.
2. A poliſhed ſpecimen of greeniſh Aſbeſtos, from Scotland.
3. Cryſtallized dark brown ſhining Micæ (vitreum Ruſſicum) combined with opaque feldſpar, and coarſe quartz, from Altay in Siberia.
4. White and variegated Clay, from Braſſington in Derbyſhire. — This is a principal ingredient in the porcellain manufactured in that county.
5. A hard kind of Steatites, or ſope-ſtone, from Googreaſe mine in — This kind of ſtone enters into the compoſition of Mr. Turner's Salopian China, and his manufactory is ſupplied from that mine.
6. White Earth, from which the Dreſden porcellain is principally made, from Aüe, near Schneeberg, in Saxony. — See Bergman Edit. 1788. p. 479.
7. White calcareous Earth, in ſhining ſcales, imbedded in marle, from Rubiz, near Gera, in Saxony.—A ſingularity attending this earth is, that being ground fine with water, in which a little of any glutinous ſubſtance is diſſolved, and rubbed over a caſt in plaſter of Paris, it gives it a ſhining or pearly appearance : A plaſter medalion, done in this manner, is ſhewn near the ſpecimen.
8. White Clay, from
9. Yellow and purple Steatites, from Planitz, in Saxony, called by the Germans Terra Miraculoſa.
10. Laminated black Chalk, from France.

In the NORTH-ROOM, *or Apartment* V.

11. Marcaſite of a curious dendritical figure, formed between the laminæ of a purple ſlate, from Germany. — *This is in the Glaſs-Caſe, No.* XI.
12. Clear white Selenitæ, in long rhomboidal priſms, on white quartz, from Tyrol. —*I* *Glaſs-Caſe No.* XIII.
13. The like kind of Selenitæ, on a group of opaque white minute ſpars, in the baſe o which are ſome veins of violet fluor, partly cryſtallized in very ſmall cubes, from Derbyſhire. — *In the ſame Caſe.*
14. White Zeolites, in beautiful ſmall needle-like priſms, diverging from a centre, in black rock-ſtone, from the iſland Ferro, in the Baltic. —*In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XIV.

15.

15. A group of rare cryſtallized bodies of the ſiliceous genus, by ſome termed Chryſolites, by others Hyacinths, and by others ſuppoſed to appertain to the Shirls, in a decahedrical, or ten-ſided form, conſiſting of a column of 8 ſides with flat ends, alſo termed a truncated octoedral priſm, combined with green and brown micæ, and rhombic barytes, from the original ſtrata in the ſides of Mount Ætna, in Sicily. — *In the ſame Caſe.*

16. A group of ſiliceous Cryſtals, of a laminated ſtructure, and curious ſhape, by ſome thought to be garnets, from Siberia. — *In the ſame Caſe.*

17. Black Shirl, in long priſms, imbedded in white quartz, from the Logan rock, near the Land's End, Cornwall. — *In the ſame Caſe.*

18. Gray Antimony ore, cryſtallized in needle-like priſms, with white barytes, from Felſobania, in Upper Hungary. — *In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XVIII.

19. Gray Silver ore, with ſome galena, from Cornwall. — *In the ſame Caſe.*

20. Cryſtallized gray Copper ore, in a cavity of peacock copper ore, combined with quartz, from Cornwall. — *In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XIX.

1. A ſmall, but elegant, group of octoedral pyritæ, rich in iron, from the vicinity of Bath. — *In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XX.

2. Red arſenical native Sulphur, with hardened black clay, and calcareous ſtone, from a mine called Barbara, at Mount Lepejna, near Sauerberg, in Carniola Superior. — *In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XXI.

3. Spar, from the original ſtrata of Mount Veſuvius. — *In Glaſs-Caſs No.* XXII.

4. Half of a very large nodule of Agate, (part of that deſcribed p. 33, No. 6.) having a hollow in it, lined with onachine chalcedony, of white, yellow, purple and brown colours, running one into the other, in beautiful gradations, ſeveral parts of which, particularly the lighter, becoming more tranſparent when wetted with water, are of courſe the lapis mutabilis, or changeable ſtone, called alſo oculus mundi, or eye of the world, and is on that account extremely curious and rare, from France. — *This is placed outſide the Caſes.*

5. A capital ſpecimen of rich Galena, in large exoctoedral cryſtals, whoſe ſurfaces exhibit moſt beautiful opaline colours, which are reflected from one cryſtal to another, ſo as almoſt to dazzle the eyes of the beholder, combined with jetty black cryſtallized blend, &c. from a lead mine on Alſton Moor, Cumberland. — *In Glaſs-Caſs No.* XVIII.

6. A large and fine ſpecimen of clear white tabular Barytes, in well defined cryſtals of various ſizes, each of 28 planes or faces, curiouſly grouped in all directions. Some of the larger ones have ſmaller cryſtals viſible within them. The whole maſs has a ſlight covering of a ſubſtance ſaid to be calamine. From a lead mine in Weſtmoreland. — *In Glaſs-Caſe No.* XIII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

AS many of the geometric terms made uſe of in the aforegoing deſcription of the minerals, however familiar to the ſcientific ſtudent, are not generally known to the bulk of our readers, we have given the annexed plate, together with the following account of the figures repreſented therein, which, we truſt, will ſufficiently explain the ſaid terms, as well as others that may occur in the courſe of this work.

1. A *Circle.* Being a line continued in a regular curve till it ends where it began, each part of which is at an equal diſtance from the included centre.
2. A *Triangle.* A figure of three angles or corners; that figured is called a regular triangle, the ſides being equal.
3. A *Square.* A figure with right or ſtrait angles, and equal ſides.
4. A *Rhomb*, or *Lozenge.* A parallelogram, or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe.
5. A *Hexagon.* A figure of ſix ſides, or angles, the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of this form.
6. An *Octagon.* A figure conſiſting of 8 angles or ſides.
   A *Decagon.* Is a figure conſiſting of 10 angles or ſides.
   A *Dodecagon.* Is a figure of 12 angles or ſides.
7. A *Cone.* A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, from which it tapers to a point.
8. A *Cylinder.* A body having two flat ſurfaces, and one circular.
9. A *Tetraedron.* A body having four ſides, each of which is triangular. This is to be ſeen in the zinc, mercurial, and copper ores, and in the ſpinel ruby.
10. A *Priſm.* A long body angulated lengthwiſe. That figured is of thoſe which are generally made of glaſs or cryſtal, bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the other three angles of the other end; they are uſed to ſhew the colours exiſting in light; one way to obſerve which is to hold one edge of the ſides to the forehead, and look into that plain or flat which is next the eye; in doing which the bodies that are reflected in the priſm appear beautifully tinted with colours, ſuch as are obſerved in the rainbow. Several of the mineral bodies, from the conſtruction of their component parts, naturally exhibit theſe beautiful colours, as the Labrador feldſpath, the ſelenites, &c. and whenever there is a flaw in clear quartz cryſtals, the fractured part frequently exhibits like beautiful colours, called priſmatic from the priſm. Thoſe cryſtallizations found in a priſmatic ſhape, have frequently diſſimilar ſides, they occur in the ſhirls, lead ores, &c.
11. A *Quadrangular Pyramid.* A ſolid body, having a four-ſided baſe, and four triangular ſides, which meet in a point. Found among tin ores.

12. A *Cube*, or *Hexahedron*. A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces, or ſides, and the angles all right, conſequently equal. Cryſtals of this figure may be ſeen among the marcaſites, fluors, lead ores, ſalts, pyrites, &c.

13. A *Parallelopipedon*. A ſolid figure, contained under ſix parallelograms, or quadrilateral figures, the oppoſites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. The priſm No. 10, is half of this, cut obliquely in two lengthwiſe, or from one edge to that moſt diſtant from it.

14. *Rhomboidal Parallelopipedon*. A figure of ſix planes or ſides, each of which is a rhomb. The ſix-ſided Fontainbleau ſpars, p. 82, No. 43. (by miſtake there ſaid to be from Monte Marte) are exactly of this ſhape; as is No. 42, in the ſame page, and it alſo occurs in fragments of the piſolithi, ſparry incruſtations, &c.

15. Another variety of the *Rhomboidal Parallelopipedon*. Having alſo ſix rhomboidal ſides. The double refracting ſpars break into this figure, as the Iceland ſpar, p. 82, No. 36. The rhombic barytes is alſo nearly of this ſhape.

16. An *Hexagonal Pyramid*. A ſolid body with an hexagonal baſe, and ſix planes or ſides each of which is an iſoſceles triangle (i. e. a triangle having only two ſides equal) which meet in a point. This is ſeen in the ſpars, and in the oriental ruby.

17. An *Octaedron*. A ſolid body of eight ſides, which, in a regular figure of this kind, are equal and triangular, repreſenting two quadrilateral pyramids joined at their baſes. This is ſeen in the pyritical iron ores, the diamond, the ſpinel ruby, tin ores, zinc ores, allum, ſilver ores, lead ores, copper ores, the falſe emerald, &c.

18. *Priſmatic Octaedron*. A ſolid body of eight ſides, but which are diſſimilar, four of them being each a trapezium, or quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. Calamine is ſometimes found in a modification of this figure, as is the Saxon topaz.

. *Rhomboidal Octaedron*. A figure of eight ſides, conſiſting of two quadrangular pyramids, joined baſe to baſe, each plane of which is an iſoſceles triangle, and the baſe a rhomb. The Brazilian topaz is a modification of this.

. *Truncated Priſmatic Hexaedron*. A body having a ſhaft, or column, of ſix ſides, and two flat ends. It is a modification of the rhomboidal parallelopipedon. This figure is in the lead and copper ores, the ſpars, (ſee No. 48, in p. 82.) Aqua marine, (p. 77, No. 164.) the columns of the Giants Cauſey (ſee p. 1.) &c.—*N.B. The laſt mentioned articles are removed from the Hall to the North Room, or Apartment* V. *on account of their immediate connection with the minerals.*

. Flat or tabular ditto. This is a ſegment or part of No. 20. cut tranſverſely, and is found in ſpars, micæ, copper ores, talc, &c.

. A *Tetraedron* with the points truncated, making a figure of eight ſides, three of which re hexagonal, and five trigonal, obſerveable in the ſpinel ruby.

. *Rhomboidal Decahedron*. A ten-ſided lozenge-ſhaped figure, a modification of the rhomboidal octaedron, No. 19. This is to be ſeen in the ſelenites, p. 31, No. 3.

24. A

24. A *Regular Dodecahedron.* A figure of twelve equal planes or ſides, each of them equi
terally quingangular, or five-ſided, a modification of the cube. It may be ſeen in
marcaſite, the lead ores, the garnet, the diamond, &c.

25. *Pyramidal Dodecaedron.* A twelve-ſided body, compounded of two hexagonal py
mids, joined baſe to baſe. This may be ſeen in the cryſtals of quartz.

Another *Dodecaedron*, differently figured, may be ſeen in the ſpars, conſiſting of
hexagonal column with two trigonal ends. See p. 82 and 83, No. 49——55.

26. An *Octaedron* with the edges truncated, making a figure of twelve ſides. This m
be ſeen among the tin ores.

27. An *Exoctoedron*, or truncated cube, having fourteen ſides, ſix of which are octagon,
eight triangular; obſervable among the marcaſites and lead ores.

28. Another variety of the *Exoctoedron*, or truncated cube, ſix of whoſe ſides are quadr
gular and eight triangular, alſo to be ſeen among the marcaſites and lead ores.

29. An *Octaedron*, with the points truncated, making another variety of the exoctoedr
or 14-ſided figure; eight of whoſe planes are of the form of a trapezium, and ſix q
drangular. This may be ſeen in the lead ores, the ſpinel ruby, marcaſites, &c.

30. *Pyramidal Dodecaedron*, with the edges truncated, making a figure of eighteen ſi
This is in the columnar quartz cryſtals.

31. A *Regular Icoſaedron.* A polygonal figure, having twenty faces or ſides, each of w
is an equilateral triangle, and is a modification of the cube.

32. Another *Icoſaedron*, being an octaedron with biangular points. The pale topaz fr
Mount Caucaſus, p. 77, No. 156, is of this figure.

33. A *Polyedron*, containing 24 quadrangular faces, another modification of the c
This is the figure of the Veſuvian garnet, p. 33, No. 28, and p. 76, No. 147, but w
is there ſaid, by miſtake, to have 26 ſides.

34. Another modification of the cube, having 26 ſides, obſervable in the fluors.

35. A *Cube*, with the edges bevelled, making a Triacontraedron, or figure of 30 ſ
This is among the fluors.

A regular *Triacontraedron*, is a figure with 30 rhombic faces, and is alſo a modi
tion of the cube.

36. Another variety of the triacontraedron, being a modification of the rhomboidal
rallelopipedon, having alſo 30 planes. This figure is met with among the ſpars.
p. 84, No. 79.

Thoſe who wiſh to have farther inſight into this matter, may conſult De Liſle's Cryſtallo
phie, *from which curious work moſt of the figures in our plate were taken.*

END OF THE SECOND PART.

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